Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.—WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1857.—NO. 18.

BY M[illegible]

AS. FU[illegible]. Editor...A. [illegible] PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Publication.

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No subscription received for less than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper until the commencement of a subscription year, till the completion of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the [illegible] of the year, must pay up in full and give the [illegible] are wanting notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12,) will be entitled to the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for the Paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Two Squares and 100 lines or less [illegible] for each subsequent.

One Square, 1 insertion.....$1 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued till forbid, charged [illegible] each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

DENTIST!

J. H. FREEMAN, having bought out Dr. Kennedy, offers his services to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as practical DENTIST.

All operations performed by him warranted to give entire satisfaction. FRONT STREET.

Oct. 30th, 1856. 30-3[illegible]

JAS. L. CORBETT,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

All business in his line thankfully received and promptly attended to. July 4, 185[illegible]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, [illegible]
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.] WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.

Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. E. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,

AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE. PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO., WILMINGTON, N. C. f64-56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

McCALEB & BUNTING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

H. HARBAUGH,

Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.

ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.

PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

HENRY BURKHIMER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.

Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

LAW NOTICE.

M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.

MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.

Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.

July 25, 1856.—tf

THOS. R. CARR, M. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00

Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.

Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.

Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq. Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, are requested to settle by the 15th of February, 1857. All failing to do so *may pay cost*. All persons may find their NOTES and ACCOUNTS at O. HERRING'S STORE, in the South-East part of Sampson County. GEORGE A. DAVIS.
Oct. 17.—7-tIJ.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Nov. 6. 6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS OF REmoving South, offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated in the county of Duplin, two miles west of Teachy's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, containing Two Hundred and Eighty Acres, with a comfortable DWELLING, and all the necessary Out Houses, and a Well of very good water. The Land is well adapted to Farming Purposes. There is about twenty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation. There is also on the premises a good Grist Mill in good order. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Teacy's P. O., Duplin Co., N. C.
Sept. 5, 1856.—1-tf JOHN A. NEWKIRK.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.

Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 20 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.

A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlits Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of his business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.

Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.

J. A. & W. M. CAMERON have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on the MILL WRIGHTING BUSINESS in all its branches, viz: Saw and Grist Mills will be put up on any principle used North or South. Circular-Saws of any size, with steam engines on various principles. Merchant Mills to be propelled by steam or water power, Bridge building, Railroad Tresselling, &c., will also be contracted for.

All work done by us guaranteed to give satisfaction

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, and we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Our address is Little Rock fish, Cumberland County, N. C. Aug. 22—50-6m

IMPORTANT TO SLAVE OWNERS.

I AM STATIONED AT MAXWELL'S DEPOT, 27 Miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with a pack of first-rate Track Dogs, and will attend to calls promptly, when not otherwise engaged, any distance near the Railroads. For further particulars, address the subscriber, at Green Swamp P. O., N. C. WM. C. MULFORD.

REFERENCES.—C. R. Council, Brunswick co., N. C.; J. W. Anders, Bladen co., N. C.; J. L. McMillan, Bladen co., N. C.; H. H. Newkirk, New Hanover co., N. C.; Joel L. Moore, New Hanover co., N. C.; Robt. C. Braddy, Marion, S. C.; John W. Olford, Robeson co., N. C.; John A. McRae, Robeson co., N. C.

Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m [Weekly Herald 6 m.]

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.

Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS for many years, and wishes to inform the Public of the fact that he will continue the same. Framing and Founding Steam Mills, with Upright or Circular Saws; also, to Fixing Water Mills and Rice Mills, which will be put up on various principles, and on the most improved plans for Sawing Lumber or Grinding Corn. He warrants all of his work to be equal to any other done North or South, and also to give entire satisfaction. If any of his work should fail in principle and workmanship, he will re-fix the same free of charge.

The Public will find it a great saving to give him their patronage, as he will do all of his work in the shortest possible time. For farther information address the subscriber at Sill Creek, New Hanover county, N. C.

W. J. CAMERON,
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m* Millwright and Machinist.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.

On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those having work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.

For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED having opened the house known as the Rock Spring Hotel, proposes keeping a good BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of his country friends, where they will be at home and well provided for, convenient to the most business part of the town. The house is being repaired and cleansed, and rooms furnished with good beds.

Good order must and shall be preserved. Persons intoxicated will not be admitted, and those who become so after admittance, will be requested to leave.

Oct. 10—6-6m. GEO. ALDERMAN.

FOR SALE.

THAT NEW AND COMMODIOUS DWELLING and LOT, fronting on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, known as the Bonner lot. This lot is situated in the most eligible part of the town, either for a family residence or a private Boarding House, for which latter purpose it was used, and with marked success while occupied by the late Mr. Bonner. On this lot are good Stables, an excellent Well of Water, Coach House, Smoke House and every convenience that could be desired. (This property, at two-thirds valuation, is insured for $2,500.)

Also two other LOTS in the upper part of the town fronting on the Railroad, nearly East of the new Brick Warehouse, and almost opposite the spot where the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad joins the W. & W. R. R. These lots have some improvements on them, are neatly walled in, the fences being newly painted, and offer rare inducements to purchasers.

Such of the above lots as are not sold by the 1st day of January, 1857, will be rented out for one year from that date. WM. PRIVETT.
Goldsboro', Sept. 1856 4-tf

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, and at a low price, one valuable Lot, containing two acres, situated at LONG CREEK BRIDGE, on the north side of the main road—on the Lot is a new Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, one Lot on the south side of the Road, fronting 50 feet by 300 feet deep. For particulars apply to JOHN LARKINS,
Long Creek Post Office,
Aug. 22—50-tf New Hanover Co., N. C.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having duly qualified as the Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Joseph Newkirk, at the December Term, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons to present their accounts, and demands of every kind, for payment, within the time prescribed by law, and requests all persons indebted to his testator, to make payment to him without delay.

Dec. 19.—16-4t. H. NEWKIRK.

PACK DOGS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their services for the purpose of hunting runaway negroes. Their DOGS are well trained for the purpose. Their success in catching is all the reference they propose offering. Address
SIKES & BRYAN,
Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.
Nov. 14th 11-3m*

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } New Hanover County.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M. C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856.

W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD

Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.

P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Onslow County.

Superior Court of Law, November Term, 1856.
Christian Williams *vs.* Joseph Williams.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph Williams, the defendant, is not a resident of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that the Clerk of the Superior Court of Law make publication in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for the said Joseph Williams to appear, answer, plead or demur, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken, and the case set for hearing *ex parte*.

Witness O. B. Sanders, Clerk of our Superior Court of Law for the County of Onslow, and State aforesaid, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1856.

Issued 2d day of December, 1856.

O. B. SANDERS, C. S. C.
Dec 12, 1856 [Pr. adv. $5] 15-6w

MR. JOHN A. BREEDEN.—Sir:—You will hereby take notice, that on the 24th day of January, 1857, at the office of Wilmot G. Desassure in Broad Street, in the City of Charleston, and State of South Carolina, we shall proceed to take the depositions of Robert Q. Pinckney, Jr., Stephen E. Pelot and others, to be read in evidence in a suit depending in the Superior Court of Law, of Columbus County, wherein we are Plaintiffs and you are Defendants, where and when you can attend if you think proper. Respectfully,

WATTERS & WALKER,
Dec. 20th, 1856. by their Attorney R. S. FRENCH.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Columbus County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1856.
Watters & Walker, *vs.* John A Breeden.

ON motion of Plaintiffs by their Counsel, they have leave to take the deposition of Robert Q. Pinckney, Stephen E. Pelot and others, to be read in evidence upon the trial of this cause. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that twenty days notice of the time and place of taking said deposition be served on Robert E. Troy, Esq., counsel for defendant. It is further ordered that publication of the time and place of taking said deposition, be made in the Wilmington Weekly Journal for four weeks, and that the said notice served on Robert E. Troy, Esq., and publication made as aforesaid, shall be sufficient notice in order that the depositions may be read.

A true copy from the minutes.

THOMAS L. VAIL, C. S. C.
Dec. 26th, 1856. (Pr. adv. $6 80) 14-4w.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.

In accordance with the will of the late Samuel C. Eborn, the Subscribers offer for Sale that Large and Valuable Farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest Farms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, Five Hundred Acres of which are Cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land, about One Hundred Acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture and Fruit. The remaining Four Hundred Acres of Cleared Land is rich Swamp Land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better Corn Land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels. Of the Uncleared Land, most of it is rich Swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly Subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo River and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde County. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.

There is a large, well-built and commodious Two Story HOUSE; Kitchen, Smoke Houses, large Barn, Carriage House, Crib, Stables, Poultry Houses, good framed Negro Houses, and every other necessary out house. There are Two as good Wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.

This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.

As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.

We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Uncleared Land on Jordan's Creek, in Beaufort County. This is well Timbered, and a portion of it is good Swamp Land. Also, Thirty-Three and a Third Acres of Land in Leechville District, Beaufort County.

Also, One-Fourth part of a Tract of Land, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo Creek, in Beaufort County, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a Farm on this tract and a Dwelling House, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.

The Title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The Mules on the Plantation, together with the Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.

For further information, apply either to R. D. EBORN, North Creek, Beaufort County, or to JAMES GARRASON, Long Creek, New Hanover County.

ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of SAMUEL C. EBORN, Dec'ed.
Aug. 22, 1856.—51-tf

☞ North Carolina Times, at Washington, and Raleigh Standard, publish once a week, until otherwise requested, and send accounts to either of the Executors.

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the County Court of New Hanover County, the subscriber will expose to sale, at public auction, on the 5th January next, at the late residence of Allen Peterson, dec'd., THREE LIKELY NEGROES—a man, a woman and a girl—on a credit of six months. Bonds with approved securities required.

Dec. 12.—82-1t—16 ts. E. G. WARD, Commissioner.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having now in operation a Steam Saw and Grist Mills in Wayne County, N. C., about three miles west of Mount Olive, are prepared to fill all orders for anything that can be got out of Long Leaf Pines *at short notice*, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the patronage of the surrounding public.

The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have now an opportunity of having their orders for lumber filled and lumber delivered at Mount Olive without trouble or delay. H. W. & L. G. GRADY.
Mount Olive, N. C., Dec. 19, 1856. 16-6t.

3,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS to suit purchasers. Between Island and Harrison Creeks, in the county of New Hanover, on accommodating term. Good Landings and a plenty of Water at all seasons of the year. There are eight tasks of Turpentine and several hundred acres of valuable farming land, mostly Swamp lands, and well Timbered with White Oak, Red Oak, Ashe and Hickory with an under growth of Prickly Ashe. The improvements are a good two story Dwelling House, with Kitchen, Stables and Crib. Any person desirous of examining the lands can do so by calling on, or making application to either of the subscribers.

JOHN COWAN,
R. H. COWAN,
J. L. MEARES.
Dec. 4, 1856. 175-1w—14-tf.

Schools.

NOTICE.—The Female School will commence its 4th Session on Monday the 5th day of January next, under the Superintendence of Miss E. G. SMITH, Principal, a lady of fine acquirements, and long experience. She having taught the last three Sessions, and given general satisfaction, we hope to receive general patronage from the surrounding country. Board can be obtained in the best of families for eight dollars per month.

Tuition for Primary branches.....$ 7 00
Middle course..... 10 00
Highest..... 15 00
Pencilling and Painting in water colors $5 each.

J. B. B. MONK, President.
Dec. 19th, 1856 16-tf

MALE COLLEGIATE SEMINARY.
STRICKLANDSVILLE, DUPLIN CO., N. C.
E. W. ADAMS, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE NEXT SESSION will open on the 5th of January, and continue five months. Board can be had with the Principal and others. For particulars, address the Principal. Terms as heretofore. W. K. DEVANE,
President of Board of Trustees.
I. PETERSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 19.—16-t15J.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS School commences its first session on Monday the 29th day of September, under the supervision of SOLOMON J. FAISON, A. B., a gentleman who requires no encomiums, being well known as a successful instructor of youth. The Trustees of this Institution, well aware of the necessity and value of an Agricultural Department, for the purpose of instructing young men in the science of Chemistry as adapted to practical farming, have at considerable expense established a *Chemical Laboratory* in their School and have secured the services of Robert H. Drysdale, Fellow of the Glasgow Chemical Society and late Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian University, to take charge of this department.

Warsaw is healthfully located on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, at its intersection with the Fayetteville and the Kenansville Stage Roads, thus being of easy access from any point on or near these routes.

Parents and Guardians will find few situations more advantageous in al particulars for both the moral and intellectual education of their children and wards.

TERMS PER SESSION AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department,.....$10 00
Higher English Branches,..... 12 50
Classical Department,..... 15 00
Agricultural Chemistry, with use of aparatus,.... 15 00
Incidental expenses for this department,..... 2 50

Board may be obtained in good families at $8 per month. Professor Drysdale will continue to examine soils, marls, &c., and search for marl beds as heretofore.

D. J. MIDDLETON,
Rec. Secy. of Board of Trustees.
Sept. 19, 1856. 3-tf.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE NEXT Session of this Institution will commence on Friday, January 2d, 1857.

The course of study is designed to embrace everything necessary to a *substantial and ornamental education*. Great prominence is given to the solid branches. Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure Instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no Institution in the country, in everything necessary to a complete Education.

For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
Dec. 19, 1856. 16-4t.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, having erected during the past year a large, elegant and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Cæsar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher.

He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a *thorough Female Education*.

The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.

The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.

The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on the 26th January. Address.

REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.

☞ Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January, and close the last Thursday in May, 1857, under the following Faculty:

REV. S. M. FROST, A. M., President and Professor of Ancient Languages, &c.

J. P. NELSON, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science.

L. F. WHITAKER, Esq., Professor of Music.

MISS OLIVIA WRIGHT, Assistant in Music.

MISS J. E. GILBERT, Teacher of French, Drawing and Painting.

MISS MARGARET CAMPBELL, in charge of the Preparatory Department.

Expenses per Session in the College Department, for Board and Tuition.....$70 00
Expenses per Session in the Preparatory Department, for Board and Tuition..... 60 00

For Circulars giving further information, apply to S. M. FROST, President.
Dec. 12th, 1856 15-4t

General Notices.

ARE YOU SICK?

Then you can't be cured too soon. Don't delay until your complaint is incurable, and then mourn when it is too late. Four-fifths of all the diseases which people the churchyards, might be cured by Ayer's Cathartic Pills, if taken in season. Don't go dragging through the Spring, faint, sleepy and listless, because your blood is loaded with bile. Don't wear the Headache, Heartburn, and their kindred disorder, because your stomach is foul. Don't parade yourself around the world covered with Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin because your system wants cleaning. Don't show yourself about, lean, haggard, all caved in, because your stomach and bowels need strengthening into healthy action. Ayer's Pills set these things right as surely as water quenches fire. They purify the body and blood, and restore their functions into healthy activity which you can feel as quick as they are taken. They are the one great medical wonder of this age, recognized by all who know their virtues, and many thousands know them. Take the CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and the PILLS for all derangements requiring a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 cents per box—5 Boxes for $1 00.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DUPRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.

Nov. 28th, 1856—13-2m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby forwarns all persons from fishing or in any way trespassing upon his lands and fishery, located upon the Banks, upon both sides of New Topsail Inlet, extending twenty-five acres on the West of said Inlet, and fifty acres on the East, as he is determined to enforce the penalties of the Law upon all such trespassers.

J. W. HOWARD.
Dec. 12th, 1856 15-4t*

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery.

The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.

JAMES DARBY.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1856. 66-4t—13-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having at October Term, A. D., 1856, qualified as Administrator on the estate of Elisabeth A. Houston, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to make out and present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or the statute will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. WM. J. HOUSTON, Administrator.
Nov. 20th, 1856 13-6t

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will offer for sale at public Auction, at the late residence of Elisabeth A. Houston, deceased, at Kenansville, on Thursday, 22d day of January next, all the perishable property of said deceased, and at the same time the NEGROES belonging to the estate, will be hired out for twelve months. I shall also sell at Kenansville, on same day, several likely NEGROES belonging to the estate of James H. Jerman, deceased. Terms, six months credit, bonds with good security required. The legal rate of discount will be allowed for cash payments.

WM. J. HOUSTON, Administrator.
Nov. 20th, 1856 13-6t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the place known as the Jacob Matthis plantation, containing four hundred acres more or less, and on which is a good GRIST MILL in operation. It lies four miles west of Stricklandsville, in a good and healthy neighborhood.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at his residence ten miles South of Stricklandsville, or of S. J. BARDEN at Stricklinsville.

Nov. 26—13-3m. JOHN HUFHAM.

EAST INDIAN JUGGLERY.—Madame Pfeiffer, in her "Second Journey round the World," gives the following description of certain unexplainable feats of jugglery witnessed by her while sojourning through the East Indies: "At the close of the entertainment the performance of Hercules was really curious

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1857.

☞ The gentlemen composing the Committee of Arrangements appointed at the celebration of the Battle of Moore's Creek, on the 27th February, 1856, are urgently solicited to meet at the Court House in Wilmington, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, Jan. 6th, 1857, on business of importance.

F. J. HILL, Chairman.

The following gentlemen compose the above Committee:—Dr. F. J. Hill, Rev. Robert Tate, James P. Moore, James Kerr, David McIntire, Rev. Colin Shaw, Owen Alderman, Daniel Shaw, Jefferson Corbett, N. N. Nixon, P. M. Walker, Robert Bannerman, Charles Henry, James Garrason, Thomas H. Ashe, John McRae.

The Battle of Moore's Creek.

On the 27th of last February, we enjoyed the pleasure *of* being present at the first celebration of the Battle of Moore's Creek. The occasion was, on many accounts, a delightful one. The whole arrangements were excellent and the attendance large, although the time for preparation had been very short. It was, in fact, almost an impromptu affair, and owed its whole success to the warm feeling and patriotic spirit aroused among those who enjoyed the blessings which the men of the Revolution had risked their lives to secure. Standing on the battle-ground–tracing the lines thrown up for defence—laboring to identify the spot where John Grady fell—listening to the words of eloquent speakers descanting upon the history of the times and of the men of other days, a determination was felt and expressed to continue the work that had been so well begun—to not permit the first celebration of the day to be [the last, but to keep it up with equal spirit and fuller preparation on each recurring 27th of February, upon the same spot so consecrated to patriotic feeling, as the scene of heroic struggle. It was also proposed to erect upon the field a fitting monument, with suitable inscriptions, setting forth the names of those who had most prominently distinguished themselves, not merely as a tribute to the dead, but as a remembrancer to the living.

At the time, subscription papers were gotten up, and one left at the Bank of Wilmington and another at Mr. Lippitt's Drug Store. What has been done we cannot say, it is probable that the matter has been lost sight of, in a great measure, by the public, as it has certainly been by the press. The truth is that the excitements of the year about closing have been of such a character as to absorb public attention—we confess that they have absorbed ours, and we take pleasure in having it again drawn to this interesting subject by the call for the meeting of the committee, which we have been requested to publish.

We trust that the gentlemen composing the committee of arrangements, or a majority of them, may find it in their power to be present at the meeting in Wilmington. It is full time that measures were taken in view of the now rapidly approaching recurrence of the anniversary. We would also again respectfully call attention to the subscription papers, to be found at the places already indicated. Let us say one thing for the people of New England. They keep up these things. They mark spots like the battle-ground of Moore's Creek by monuments and celebrations. Surely, the people of the South ought not to permit themselves to be behind any antagonist section in their veneration for the patriotic deeds of their fathers, or their proper efforts to commemorate them.

"The People's Bank."

We are indebted to the courtesy of our friend, Dr. Tate, one of the Commoners from this county, for several important Legislative Documents, among others the "Bill to charter the People's Bank of N. Carolina."

The bill is quite lengthy, making nineteen octavo pages, in the usual type of legislative documents.—We hastily glance at some of its provisions. The first section fixes the capital stock at four millions.—The 2nd contains the usual clause of incorporation. The 3rd provides that the State shall take two millions and individuals the balance. The 4th provides for the opening of books at certain points. The 5th fixes the manner in which the State subscription shall be made. The 6th enacts that each subscriber shall deposit stock in some railroad wholly within the State, to the amount of the stock for which he subscribes in the Bank. 7th—When stock to the amount of a million has been subscribed by individuals, the corporation shall be organized. 8th—The State to have four directors and individuals six.—Instalments of ten per cent. each, to be called for from stockholders at such times as may be deemed expedient. Such instalments to be paid in gold or silver, or the notes of specie-paying Banks out of this State. On due proof being exhibited to the Public Treasurer of the actual possession of such funds by the Bank, then said Public Treasurer shall countersign blank notes to double the amount of such capital paid in. The Bank to have the power of issuing notes as low as one dollar—to establish branches at different points, but all notes under five dollars to be redeemable at the parent Bank, or any of its branches, no matter at what point they may be issued, or where, by their face, they may purport to be payable. These are a few of the leading provisions.

There are some provisions in the Bill to charter the so-called People's Bank, the full operation of which we wish more clearly to understand before discussing them, and although we feel convinced that the affair is only another name for an odious monopoly, we wish to discuss understandingly and fairly without any misconception. We therefore postpone for to-day our further remarks in that connection.

The following letter from Judge Battle, of the supreme court of North Carolina, in relation to an alleged opinion of that court in regard to the competency of the members of the Universalist Church as witnesses, will be read with interest. The letter is addressed to the editors of the *National Intelligencer:*

CHAPEL HILL, December 23, 1856

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of the 11th instant I see it stated that "the supreme court of North Carolina has confirmed the decision of Judge Manly, that members of that Univerialist Church are incompetent to testify in courts of justice according to the laws of that State." This is a mistake which I have no doubt you will cheerfully correct. In the case of Brown *vs.* Beaver, reported in 3 Jones's Law Rep., 516, the supreme court, in an opinion delivered by myself, do indeed affirm the judgment given in the court below by Judge Manly, but it was upon a point which rendered unnecessary a review of his decision upon the competency of the witness. The question arose upon the probate of a script which the Judge permitted to be established as a holograph will after he had rejected one of the subscribing witnesses as incompetent on the ground of his being a Universalist. The supreme court, in the opinion to which I have referred, held this to be proper, and concluded thus: "This renders the question as to the competency of one of the subscribing witnesses unnecessary, and makes it improper for us to express an opinion upon it."

I am, very respectfully, &c.,
WILL. H. BATTLE.

☞ We are indebted to A. H. VanBokkelen, Esq., for a pamphlet copy of the "Proceedings of the Stockholders' Meeting of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R. Co.," held in Wilmington on the 4th Wednesday in October, 1856.

☞ The last day of the year is a sufficiently solemn occasion to awaken thought in the minds of the least thoughtful, and it would no doubt do so to a much greater extent, were it not that the coming day is the important, perplexing, irritating and uncomfortable first of January, and that most people are too busy looking forward to the future to bestow much time upon the past.

We know that it is the cant of these latter times—perhaps of all times—to talk of the present hour as the most momentous in the history of the world—as being, in some measure, the crisis, the culminating point for all humanity, and we know not what else. Making all reasonable allowance for this tendency to exaggeration, we cannot but feel that this *has* been an important year—a year of excitements—of events in war and in politics.

With the commencement of 1856, the allies were still encamped around Sebastopol, and the Eastern war threatened to be of interminable duration;—with its close, the nations of Europe are already squabbling over the terms of the settlement which put a temporary stop to the carnage in the Crimea, but fixed nothing securely for the future. With the opening of 1856, parties were marshalling their forces for the coming contest of politics in the United States. The names of candidates were canvassed—the forces of different organizations estimated—"Sam" was still looked upon as a power in the State, and men regarded the Philadelphia assemblage, which nominated Mr. Fillmore, as possessing some hope of being able to carry through its nominee. Then came the Democratic convention. Then the Black Republican, and under the banners of the latter rallied fanaticism, sectionalism, and every species of unprincipled ambition, threatening to rend asunder all the bonds that hold the Union together. The contest was hot—the struggle terrible; but the result is known—the close of the year finds sectionalism defeated—Democracy triumphant, and Know-Nothingism in possession of the single State of Maryland.

During the year all eyes have, at intervals, been turned to Nicaragua. We fear that with its closing hours the curtain falls upon Walker's Central American experience.

What may be the future of Kansas we cannot pretend to say. We know that while one year ago all was disturbance there, all is now quiet. Much of this is due to Gov. Geary, much also to the fact that since the presidential question has been decided for the present, there is no longer a motive for the "Freedom Shriekers" to keep up the disturbance either actually in Kansas or figuratively by lying stories in their organs.

Of the various questions which one year ago threatened our relations with foreign nations, most, if not all, have been settled honorably and satisfactorily, leaving our course comparatively free from entanglement or apprehension.

The coming year has yet to do its work, and by that work its character must be judged. General Pierce will vacate the presidential chair, and Mr. Buchanan will occupy it. So far there will be little change, as in all essential matters there is an identity of principle between the present incumbent and his successor. But the nation will have reason for thankfulness in the fact that the present ill-assorted Congress will close up business on the fourth of March, and be succeeded by a body in which the National Democratic element will be in the ascendant.—*Daily Journal, 31st ult.*

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—The important fact connected with the news by the Europa, is the formal declaration by England of war with Persia. This, of itself, might not amount to much, but those who have watched the course of events, see in it one of the moves in the game for ascendancy in the East, which England and Russia have been so long playing against each other. Russia has advanced to the frontiers of Persia, and made that power her creature.—Persia almost touches upon the British possessions in India. The safety of these possessions depends, or is supposed to depend upon maintaining the ascendancy of British influence in the countries of Central Asia, which lie between the actual possessions of Russia, and those of Great Britain. Herat is a frontier town between Afghanistan and Persia; once it belonged to Persia, again to Afghanistan, again it was the centre of a sort of independent principality, though in all probability it has pretty generally been under the control of some petty chieftain, whose allegiance to Persia or Afghanistan was loosely worn. Recently the Persians under the lead of Russian officers, and, it is contended under Russian influences have besieged and taken Herat. This the British look upon as an advance of Russia in her march against India, and to counteract such advance, they have asserted a protectorate over Herat as a part of Afghanistan, and declared war against Persia because of it.

Diplomacy carefully veils these things under the affectation of other causes of quarrel, but all parties understand the real motives of action just as well as though they were directly set forth, in words. How many moves may yet have to be made before the game is played out, and the tug of war comes, is difficult to say, but this one certainly indicates a considerable advance towards that point. The British Indian force, operating through the Persian Gulf, will be the first element brought to bear, and will give England a very considerable advantage. But the Russians, having seized on the mouth of the great Amour river, are fast consolidating the elements of a naval and military power on the Pacific, which may eventually prove a match for that now possessed by England in that quarter. The real antagonism of England and Russia is Asiatic, not European.

☞ This morning a collision took place on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, about four miles from town, between the up and down mail trains. We are pleased to learn that none of the passengers in either train were injured in any way. The only person hurt was a colored brakeman, whose legs were jammed between two cars. Considerable damage was sustained by the engines and cars, but we have not heard the exact amount of loss.

We have heard different accounts, and cannot get fully at the circumstances which resulted in this accident. It would appear that there is a turn-out at the place, upon which the down train was backing, but upon which it did not succeed in getting wholly before the up-train came in contact with it. The up-train was moving very slowly.

Daily Journal, 30th ult.

The Weather.

We notice that at the latest dates the Delaware River was closed by the ice, and persons had walked over from Philadelphia to the Jersey side.

The navigation of the upper part of the Chesapeake including the harbor of Baltimore, is also suspended by the ice.

The Potomac is also full of floating ice, and passengers arrived here this week report serious detention at Washington by the Acquia Creek line.

P. S.—We notice that the navigation on the Chesapeake is now open and the bay boats making their trips.

RECAPTURED.—Moses Harrelson, who escaped from the jail of Marion District in April 1855, while under sentence for murder, was retaken on Sunday last, and lodged in the jail of this District to await the execution of his sentence.—*Marion Star, 30th inst.*

☞ We publish to-day our yearly table of exports from this point, comparing those of the year just closed with those of the year last preceding. The table is carefully compiled from our weekly and quarterly reports, and is as nearly accurate as such things can be made, although we have little doubt that the aggregate falls below the actual amount. Of course our merchants are the best judges of their own business, and it is with them to give or withhold much of the information upon which such tables must be based, but it seems to us that the press in getting up such tables in the general interest of trade, has some claims for co-operation from those whose interests are connected with such matters. A single item in our table has been the main cause of our making these remarks. We allude to the exports of wheat. 73,332 bushels is the whole amount of exports which our reporter has been able to obtain, although we know from the business of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, that a much larger amount—more than twice as much—we think over three times as much arrived here, the greater portion of which has been shipped. Still, as we have remarked, our reporter must base his tables upon such facts as the mercantile community choose to impart, and therefore the amount stands as stated. We again call the attention of our merchants to this matter. It is their business and their interest, even more than ours, that a full exhibit of the business of the port should appear.

Upon the whole, it is a pleasure to us to say that the export business of 1856 has been *better* than that of 1855. The export of Spirits of Turpentine, Rice, Cotton and Timber and Lumber are somewhat in advance of the previous year and at average rates rather higher than those ruling in that year. As we have said before, things must eventually find their level. The peculiar staples of this section have been depressed for an unusual length of time, and pressure and embarrassment has been the consequence extending to all branches of business. The fact that the production of cotton has afforded and still affords a more remunerative mode of employing labor and capital, must tend to restrain the diffusion of the naval store business at the South, thus bringing the supply within the demand, and of course, restoring the equilibrium of prices, from which will result the establishment of rates equally remunerative with those generally ruling in other branches. We are therefore in hopes of a gradual improvement in business and the return of better times, which are certainly needed here as much as any where. We look hopefully to the future.

We trust that the Legislature now in session will revise some portions, at least, of the Revenue Laws of the last. There is one section which we know operates detrimentally to the trade of Wilmington, in common with the other towns of the State. We allude to that imposing a tax of five per cent. upon liquors, wines, cordials, etc. The direct operation of this law is to place the North Carolina merchants at precisely that disadvantage as compared with those outside of the State, thus driving off business, not only in the articles referred to, but in others, which, with them, go to make up a stock of goods, especially groceries, and which are generally purchased together, so that the trader from the interior, who is driven to Petersburg, Norfolk or Charleston, for his liquors, is very apt to purchase there also other goods, which, under different circumstances, he would have obtained in Wilmington or some other North Carolina market.

☞ Our readers are aware that rumours have been afloat in regard to a difficulty or misunderstanding between some gentlemen, members of the Legislature. We take pleasure in publishing the annexed card from the friends of these gentlemen, announcing an honorable and amicable adjustment of such misunderstanding. It affords us peculiar pleasure to be enabled to do so in this case, as both the parties are personal friends, and clever gentlemen:—

A CARD.

The undersigned, the friends of Gen. Dargan and Mr. Hargrove, take pleasure in saying that the recent misunderstanding between these gentlemen has been adjusted, without, in any respect, compromitting the honor of either party.

J. EBORN,
Dec. 30th, 1856. THOMAS SETTLE, Jr.

☞ R. A. Ezzell, Esq., who has been for over two years editor of the *Warrenton, N. C., News*, takes his farewell of the patrons of that paper in a well-written and feeling valedictory, published under the editorial head in the *News* of Friday last. The *News*, under Mr. Ezzell's management, has been an able and high toned paper, and we regret to learn that his connection with the press, necessitating the neglect of other business, has resulted in serious detriment to his pecuniary interests. We wish him success in whatever pursuit he may hereafter see fit to engage.

The Wages of Labor.

The Pennsylvanian, in a late issue, notices the work of a Frenchman, Le Play, on the "Workmen of Europe and America," in which we find the following:

"The average wages of laborers in the whole United States and Territories in 1850, including California and Oregon, where the wages were very high, was about as follows:

Monthly farm hands, with board,	$14 31
Day laborers,	81
Day wages to laborers, without board,	1 10
Day wages to carpenters,	2 07

"These rates are infinitely higher than those received by the laborers of any other country. The opportunities of personal advancement in our land, in every department of life, have been unparalleled by any other portion of the world in any age. As in politics the sons of our poorest men may, and often do, reach the highest honors, so in the business world, in commerce, in the mechanical arts, in manufactures, and in every avenue of labor, industry, perseverance, energy, intelligence, and strict attention to the pursuit selected, are almost invariably crowned with success, and our richest, as well as our best and greatest men, have nearly all commenced life under the most discouraging and unpromising circumstances."

INTERESTING DECISION TO THE COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.—An interesting decision was made in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, a few days ago, in which Wm. D. Miller, a tobacco manufacturer of Lynchburg, Va., wrs the appellee, and two New Orleans commission merchants appellants. The former, on several occasions, had shipped tobacco to the latter to sell on commission. A consignment, some time since, was destroyed by fire in the store of the appellants, and the suit arose in regard to the insurance. The New Orleans Delta says:

"It was decided that the factor who charges his principal a rate of insurance different from that which he himself pays the underwriters thereby becomes the insurer of his principal. We believe the custom is almost universal among our merchants to charge their consignors one-fourth of one per cent a month for insurance. Every merchant thus becomes an underwriter, and many of them will be startled to learn their new obligations. Hereafter planters and others shipping their produce to our merchants can have no assurance that their property is protected, or that, in case of loss, responsible offices will make it good. They must rely more than ever on the integrity and solvency of their merchants.

Aid for General Walker.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—The steamship Texas sailed for San Juan this morning, with five hundred recruits for Walker's army.

A workman, demanding his salary from his rather unprompt employer, declared that he was in danger of dying with hunger. The master, who saw that his visage was full and ruddy, told him that his face contradicted his statement. "Ah sir," said he, "don't trust to that; this face is not mine; it belongs to my landlord, who has given me credit for a long time past."

From our Raleigh Correspondent.
NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Dec. 29th, 1856.

SENATE.—Since our last report the Senate only met to adjourn, there being but a few Senators present. It is expected a quorum will be present to-morrow for the transaction of business.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House has met each day at eleven o'clock, but no business of the slightest public interest has been transacted.

On this morning, Mr. Speaker Shepherd was present and called the House to order.

Mr. Baxter presented a memorial from Henderson County relative to Magistrate's fees.

Mr. Badham, a resolution in favor of Sarah Charlton.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill to provide for the collection of the statistics of crime in this State.

Mr. Bledsoe introduced a bill to re-charter the State Bank. On motion of Mr Humphry, the bill was ordered to be printed.

A motion to adjourn being made and the yeas and nays called for. The Speaker decided there was no quorum present, and adjourned the House to to-morrow morning.

Your late allusion to E. Cantwell, Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Commons, has reminded your correspondent, that he also, has to express his acknowledgments to that gentleman for his uniform kindness and courtesy since the commencement of the Legislative Session. It must be gratifying to Mr. Cantwell's numerous friends to learn that the arduous duties of his office have never been more effectively discharged. The attention, energy and business tact displayed by Mr. Cantwell, must eventually place him in the front rank of his profession.

RALEIGH, Dec. 30, 1856

The Senate transacted no business this morning, merely met and adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The following bills were introduced, read the first time and appropriately referred:

Mr. Yancy, a bill to lay off a Road in Madison County. Mr. Stiles, a bill to prevent the obstruction of Fish in Notley River, Cheroke County. Mr. Lewis, of Wake, a bill to charter the North Carolina Bank. Mr. Dancy, a bill concerning the sale of liquors in the town of Wilson. The rules were suspended and the bill passed its second and third readings.

The following engrossed bills from the Senate were read the first time:

A bill to charter the Salem Cemetery Company.—A bill to extend the powers of Plank Road and Turnpike Companies. A bill concerning the Clerks of the Supreme Court, and a bill to secure holders of Coupon Bonds.

The following bills were read the second time, and the rules being suspended they passed their third reading:

A bill repealing an act of 1854, concerning the felling of timber in Madison County. A bill concerning the public arms. A bill to amend the charter of the Gulf and Graham Plank Road Company.—A bill concerning Caleraine Wharf, Bertie County. A bill to incorporate the Normal College in Thomasville, and a bill to charter the town of Waynesville, Haywood County. A bill to incorporate Chowan College, Gates County. A bill to incorporate the Oak City Guards in Raleigh. A bill to charter the Currituck Hotel Company. A bill to amend the charter of the Western Plank Road Company. A bill to prevent the felling of timber in Cranberry Creek, Ashe County, was amended by inserting Cralemu Creek, Wake County, and New Hope River, Orange County.

The bill to charter the Salem Cemetery Company was taken up and read the second time. Mr. Jenkins moved to strike out the third section. Mr. Waugh moved to lay the bill on the table. Pending the discussion, an adjournment being moved and the yeas and nays demanded. The Speaker decided no quorum present and adjourned the House to to-morrow morning.

One Day Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Europa.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Cunard steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at this port this afternoon.

Her advices, though but one day later than those per Canada, are important.

War had been declared at Calcutta by England against Persia. The English troops had arrived in the Persian Gulf.

It was rumored that France was mediating between the two powers.

The bullion in the Bank of France showed a monthly increase of thirty-five millions of francs.

The steamer Belgique, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 12th inst.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The Europa brought sixty passengers.

Passed steamship Africa, from New York for Liverpool, evening of 25th, lat. 41 deg. 09, long. 56 deg. 50.

Prussia has closed all communication with Switzerland, and will make no further propositions.

A telegraphic despatch from London to Liverpool, announces the arrival of the overland mail from India at Trieste, on the 12th, with Bombay dates to the 17th November, and Calcutta to the 8th.

War was proclaimed against Persia at Calcutta on the 1st November, and the last division of the fleet for the Persian Gulf left Bombay on the 13th November. Five thousand British troops are to occupy Karek, an island in the gulf, and Bushire, a seaport city of Persia, and its principal entrepot into the gulf.

The fall of Herat is confirmed. It surrendered to the Persians on the 26th October.

Regarding hostilities between England and Persia, a despatch from Vienna makes the statement that France is mediating between the belligerents, and endeavoring to persuade Persia to yield to England.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 12.—The Arctic exploring barque Resolute, Commander Hartstein, arrived at Spithead this afternoon.

LONDON, Saturday.—The Times' city article reports steadiness in the funds on Friday, until near the close, when the report of considerable depression in the Paris Bourse caused heaviness.

French three per cents closed at a decline of ½ per cent.

The Daily News calls business at the stock exchange flat at an eighth decline, with an active commercial demand for money.

Two Weeks Later From California. Arrival of the Illinois.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The steamer Illinois, with California mails to the 5th inst., and $1,700,000 in gold, has arrived.

The U. S. frigate Wabash left Aspinwall on the 19th ult. for New York. The Cyane remains in port.

The news is of little interest.

The account from the mines are good, but there is still want of rain in some districts.

Business is dull. Jobbing rates for Callego Flour $16 50.

Mr. Hammond, ex-Collector of the port of San Francisco, has been acquitted of the charge of defrauding the Government.

The Panama Star of the 19th contains an account of the war in Nacaraugua, confirmatory of that received here by the Tennessee, but nothing new.

A British squadron arrived at Panama, on the 8th, it is understood with a view of examining the practicability of establishing a naval depot at Tobago.

A letter from Carthagena dated 23d November, states that the British difficulty is still pending, and the blockades of the New Grenadian ports will convene immediately

From Santa Fe.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Dec. 29.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived. The party experienced heavy snows, and much trouble from Kiewa Indians. Bent's Fort had been attacked by the Kiewas, and but for the interference of the Cheyenes would have been destroyed. Capt. Dodge, the agent of Navajos, had been taken prisoner by the Apaches. Numerous other Indian depredations were reported.

From Kansas—An Indignant Ex-Official.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—Advices from Lecompton have been received, which state that Clark, the Indian Agent, had received, by a special messenger, the notice of his dismissal and the appointment of Winston, of Virginia, as his successer. He became much excited and threatened vengence on all parties.

LITTLE CLARA.—Little Clara was watching with much curiosity and enterest a flock of fowls; as they were sunning themselves, when her attention was suddenly arrested by the gorgeous red crests of two roosters.

'Mamma, what are these red things on their heads?'

'They are combs, my dear.'

'Why, how funny! they wear combs!—Mamma, are they the *women?*'

Facts for Consideration.

In 1789, prior to the Revolution, St. Domingo exported 76,835,219 lbs. of coffee, and 140,000,000 lbs. of sugar; in 1813 the export of coffee had fallen to 26,000,000, the export of sugar had ceased entirely, and sugar is now imported into the island.

In 1834, the year of the emancipation of the slaves, Jamaica exported to England 18,268,883 lbs. coffee and 125,625,300 lbs. sugar; in 1839, five years after, those exports had decreased to 9,423,197 lbs. coffee and 70,507,800 lbs. sugar.

The whole number of slaves imported into the English West Indies was 1,700,000; in 1834 only 660,000 remained to be emancipated, being 1,040,000 less than the number imported, or a decrease of over three fifths.

The whole number of slaves imported into the United States prior to the prohibition of the slave trade, in 1808, was 375,000. By the census of 1850 the slaves in the United States amounted to 3,204,313; add to this the free blacks, 434,495—total of the negro race was 3,638,808, having increased 3,263,808, or nearly nine for every one imported.

The free black population in the New England States, in 1810, was 19,479. In 1850, a period of forty years, it had increased to 23,021, or eighteen per cent.

The slave population in the United States, in 1810, was 1,191,368. In 1850 it had increased to 3,204,313, or 2,64 per cent., nearly fifteen times the ratio of the increase of the free black population.

From the above facts the following conclusions may be drawn:

1st. That in consequence of the revolution in St. Domingo, and the emancipation of the slaves in Jamaica, those islands are fast relapsing into deserts.

2d. That slavery in the United States is a very different institution from what slavery was in the English West Indies; that in the United States, owing to their kind treatment, the slaves had increased nine fold, while, on the contrary, in the English West Indies, they had decreased three-fifths.

3d. That the negro race increases nearly fifteen times as fast in their state of slavery in the Southern States, under the care of their masters, as in their state of freedom in New England, when dependent on their own resources and the charity of the white race.—*New York Day Book.*

SERIOUS DECREASE IN THE YIELD OF SALT.—On Saturday evening Mr. Samuel Bracegirdle, salt, proprietor and shipbuilder, of Northwich, called at liverpool Albion office, and made the following statement: The great salt district is composed of two divisions, the Winsford and the Northwich. I own and work a mine in the latter division. For some time past there has been a gradual decrease in the quanitity of brine obtained throughout the district, but within the last few days the yield has decreased 50 per cent. The higher mines at Winsford have completely failed, and those of Anderton and Northwich have fallen off within a forthnight something like 50 per cent.—My own mine has decreased to that extent, the brine having subsided to 18 yards from its previous height of 36 yards, and it is still on the decrease. The brine in Lord Stanley's mine in the same division, within the last two days, has decreased eleven yards. It is not unusual for a decrease to take place gradually, owing to the gradual subsidence of land in the neighborhood, but we never remember an instance of so great a change occurring within so brief a period. We account for it from the fact that the land at Dunkirk, which is about a mile distant from the mines and which had been gradully 'settling' during the past few weeks, suddenly sank to the depth of a three story building a day or to ago. This, we imagine, has altered the position of the strata, and has caused the brine, instead of flowing towards the sea, in which direction all the working shafts are now situated, to flow more inland. It is calculated that this decrease will take away fully one-half the present supply of salt which comes to Liverpool from that district. Mr. Firth, banker of Northwich, who has a salt mine at Winsford, stopped working yesterday (Friday). Dunkirk is high land, it is supposed that the brine being withdrawn by the mines has caused the subsidence. The present export of salt from Liverpool, obtained from this district is about 700,000 or 800,000 tons a year, of which about three-fourths go to the United States."

London Times, Nov. 24.

THE CASE PLAINLY STATED.—Briefly, clearly, and pointedly, the case of General Whitfield is thus stated by the Providence Post:

"He was elected more than a year ago a delegate to Congress, and took his seat. Reeder appeared as a contestant for the place; and after a great deal of talking, both were sent home. The excuse given for unseating Whitfield was, that the free-State men, anticipating an invasion and violence, did not vote. They afterwards called an election, without a shadow of legal authority, and elected Reeder, the other party taking no part in the movement.

"The office of delegate being vacant, Governor Geary called a special election. The free-State party again refused to vote, and again Mr. Whitfield was elected. The excuse now given for not voting was that they could not vote without swearing to support slavery; but every intelligent person knows that this is mere sham. The special election at which Whitfield was last elected was not held under any territorial law; and it was well understood that no oaths, other than such as were necessary to guard the ballot-box against fraud, would be enforced against any man who should present himself at the poll."

TONNAGE STATISTICS.—To show the commerce of the United States for the last fiscal year the N. York Journal of Commerce has prepared, from official sources, full statements of the tonnage statistics, showing the commerce with foreign ports at all the ports of the United States:

Number of Vessels with their Tonnage and Crews which entered into the ports of the United States from Foreign ports for the year ending June 30th, 1856.

	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Boys.
American vessels	10,307	4,385,484	148,189	990
Foreign vessels	11,375	2,486,769	118,934	974
Total entered	21,682	6,872,253	267,173	1,964

Similar Statement for the year ending June 30, 1855.

	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Boys.
American vessels	9,315	3,861,391	137,251	557
Foreign vessels	10,012	2,083,948	99,891	916
Total entered	19,327	5,945,339	237,142	1,473

Number of Vessels with their Tonnage and Crews, which cleared from all the ports of the United States for Foreign ports during the year ending June 30th, 1856.

	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Boys.
American vessels	10,592	4,538,364	152,971	1,070
Foreign vessels	11,186	2,462,109	118,409	970
Total cleared	21,778	7,000,473	271,380	2,040

Similar Statement for the year ending June 30, 1855.

	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Boys.
American vessels	9,569	4,068,979	142,938	739
Foreign vessels	9,921	2,110,322	101,978	900
Total cleared	19,490	6,179,301	244,176	1,638

It will be seen that the entrances and clearances, during the last year, each show a large increase upon the corresponding total for the previous year, providing that the commerce of the country is steadily increasing. The increase has all been in American vessels, the tonnage of foreign vessels showing a large falling off in both particulars.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR, TEAS AND COFFEE.—The following official facts and figures, which have been gathered by the New York Times from more elaborate documents, as prepared at the Treasury Department at Washington, embody much interesting information:

Where our Foreign Sugars come from—1856.

Cuba	$16,388,589	Dutch E. & W. I.	$288,136
Porto Rico	3,239,152	Brazil	498,605
Phillipine Islands	780,921	China	387,281
Br. West Indies	681,109	Miscellaneous	206,560
Total import of Brown Sugars			$22,400,353
White Clayed or Powdered			61,504
Loaf and Refined			63,109
Cuba Molasses		$3,510,689	
Other Molasses		824,059	
			4,334,668
Total Sugar and Molasses			$26,864,634

The Teas and Coffee we Import—1856.

	Teas.	Coffee.
China	$6,838,635	$23,499
Brazil	.....	16,091,714
Venezuela	.....	1,881,108
Hayti	.....	1,326,932
Java	.....	981,951
British East Indies	.....	524,210
British West Indies	.....	213,972
Holland	.....	314,905
Miscellaneous	55,216	425,758
Total Import	$6,893,891	$21,514,196

An American at Gibralter writes that he brought "two pounds of grapes, (and such grapes!) two pounds of apples, two of peaches, two of lemons and a basket to carry them—and all for a quarter of a dollar."

Cotton in India and Algeria.

The Autocracy of Cotton appears to be tacitly admitted. England and France, our two great rivals in commerce and manufactures have entered into competition with us to secure the control, in part, of this important staple, and have failed. They are compelled to depend for their supplies mainly on the cotton of the United States—and to one of them it is a matter of vital importance. The experiments made by Great Britain in her Indian possessions have failed—not for want of cheap labor, for a hundred millions of laborers inhabit the peninsula, who are slaves so far as their toil is at the command of task masters, while they have not the benefit of the protection and care of an owner. The attempts to raise cotton in India have been abortive, because the climate is intensely tropical. It grows, it is true, but it is not at home in the burning atmosphere of India, and nature forbids the successful domestication of the cotton plant there as inexorably as in the humid and cool climate of Great Britain herself.

This question may be considered as settled—it remains to be seen what success has attended the efforts of France to secure or divide the furnising of her ancient rival and present ally, with the most important raw material of her manufactories. The French Government no doubt intended Algeria partly as a colony, and temporarily as a sort of issue to draw off that which might otherwise disturb the body politic. At all events, Louis Phillipe used Algeria for this latter purpose most extensively, and the campaigns against the Arabs furnished occupation for the unjust spirits, which might without this outlet have earlier toppled over the monarchy of the citizen King. Unquestionably such men as Thiers and Guizot saw that if Algeria could be made a great cotton growing country, its possession would add immeasurably to the resources of the home country. At all events the experiment has been tried, and like that of England in India, it is a dead failure. The following is the statement of the Algerian correspondent of The London Times, and it is so circumstantial, that no one can hesitate to admit its reliability.

"As to cotton, the utmost that the most enthusiastic Frenchman can say about it is that it is an expensive experiment. I have asked in vain for those cotton plantations which produced the *longue soie* and the *coton jaune*, and the line stockings which we saw at the French Exposition. I had been told as a fact quite decisive of the cotton question that the price of 20,000 francs offered annually by the Emperor, for the best specimen of *longue soie* cotton has been divided in 1855 between a Frenchman and an Arab. This fact suggests the conclusion that natives and colonists are all striving against each other to produce cotton, and that all French Africa is covered with competing cotton plantations. The fortunate winner of the 10,000 francs is the Caid Ali Ben Mohamed, whose plantation is near Guelma. As I had asked in vain for cotton wherever I had been, I had made preparations to take a two days journey on muleback in order to see this famous plantation, when I fortunately met with a distinguished Arab, who knew both the place and the Caid, and who assured me that his cotton plantation amounted to about fifteen acres.

"In truth, neither the natives nor the colonists have the capital to attempt the culture of cotton, except as a mere garden patch. In the Government instructions issued to the cotton grower there is a requisition for as many instruments as would take up good part of one of our agricultural society's yards. The cotton grower of Alegria must have three ploughs.—First he must have the *charrue Dauguignan*, with its moveable solid soc—a bar of steel that is moved forward as the point wears. Secondly, he must have his subsoil plough, the *defonceus Gubal*, which, with the aid of four vigorous oxen, and travelling in the furrow already made by the *charrue Dauguignan*, will cut and bruise the soil at a depth of thirty inches. After this he must set his *hersages* to work to plane the surface; and then comes, thirdly, his *charrue a deux versoirs, dite buttoir*, which as it travels throws up half a bank on either side, and thus form the *billons* (or bods) on which the cotton plant is to grow.

Of course neither colonist nor Arab has any of these fine instruments. What cotton is grown is cultivated by spade husbandry. The streets of every town are placarded with large bills setting forth the prizes, from the Emperor's prize of 20,000 francs, (with intermediate prizes, which would take half a column to enumerate,) down to the much contemned gold and silver medals of the Society of Mulhouse. The most important and the strongest incentive is that for three years the Government will provide the seed *gratis, and buy up all the cotton grown at un prix de faveur.* Yet, with all this forcing, the sum total of all the land in all Algeria which, at the last published returns, was cultivated for cotton, is 1,000 acres, and for the produce the government paid 300,000 francs. The cotton is bought in its raw state; it is sent to France to be cleaned, and to Rouen to be manufactured.

"Seeing that the cotton produce throughout the world is, I believe, about 700,000 tuns, whereof England consumes about 350,000, there does not, I fear, appear much likelihood of Algeria becoming a very formidable competitor to the United States. The articles exhibited at London and Paris were in no instance *manufactured* in Algeria. For the most part the cotton was grown in the Government *peinieres;* the *egrenage* was done by hand, and the cotton was worked up with great care in the looms of Lile, Picardy and Flanders. The only logical conclusion is that it is not impossible that at some future time Algeria may produce cotton as an article of commerce."

It seems probable that our Southern States will continue for a few more *Presidential terms* to hold this supremacy in the production of cotton, and while they do so, they can conserve all their domestic institutions and the Union in spite of the envy of foreign powers and the madness of sectional parties.—We are glad that they have this power, and long live the beautiful plant which wields a power to tighten the cords of the American Union.

The Twenty-Third Rule on Austrian Railroads.

Within all the Austrian Railway cars are displayed little red flags, which have been invented by the truly paternal prudence of the directors of the *roads.* A notice put up in the cars explains the use of them; they are to be displayed by travellers in case of any accident; the train will stop in consequence, and help will be rendered. But the notice in question takes care to give warning against any abuses of these pretty red flags. Whoever, it adds, displays them unnecessarily, shall be punished according to the prescription of the 23d article of the regulations.

What is this punishment? What are the provisions of this 23d article? The notice does not tell, and this question puzzled two Englishmen who had just been reading it.

"Parbleu," said one of them, "there is a very simple way of finding out."

"What is that?"

"Let us display the flag at a venture, and stop the train."

No sooner said than done. Our Englishmen put out, and laughed as they did it, the signal of distress. The train was stopped, the people came running and asked "what accident had happened?" "Oh, nothing is the matter," said the Englishmen, "we wanted to know what the 23d article is,"—"Oh, very well, you shall be satisfied. In the first place, be so good as each of you to pay ten thalers fine." "Here it is," said the Englishmen, with the most perfect stoicism. "Well, now get out of the car." "Here we are on the ground." "All right! now stay there till we have the pleasure of meeting again." And the train went off at full steam in the face of

From "Porter's Spirit."

Defining a Position on the Temperance Question.

BY RICHARD ROE.

DEAR SPIRIT:—Some three or four years since I was guilty of the indiscretion, to call it by no harsher name, of running for the Legislature, in the county of Persimmon, state of Hoosier. The party by which I was nominated and supported, had a clear majority of three hundred in the county, and of course my election was a fixed fact. At least I thought so, until about three weeks before the election. About that time the first wave of the Maine Law excitement reached the state, and ugly questions began to be put to me by voters of both parties.

To take a position on either side was dangerous, and dodging seemed the only safe policy. Fortunately, I had never belonged to any temperance society. That satisfied most of the natives. On the other hand, I never drank anything stronger than coffee, and the temperance men took it for granted, I was one of them.

Things went off pretty smoothly in the canvass, and I and my opponent were to make our last speeches in one of the back townships, on the Saturday preceding the election.

It was a hard place for a temperance man, and I was most thoroughly cross-examined during my speech, as to my antecedents in connection with temperance societies, and, especially, whether I had ever belonged to the Sons of Temperance; this order being the peculiar abomination in the neighborhood. My answers seemed to satisfy the sovereigns, and I was congratulating myself that the last ordeal was passed.

I was slightly mistaken. Some malicious political adversary had whispered it about in the crowd, that I could not bear the taste or smell of whiskey. This was a serious and damaging charge, and my friends, without consulting me, determined that a convincing proof of its falsehood should be given, before I left the ground. Tom W——, about as hard a case as the neighborhood afforded, was selected as a committee of one, to carry out their resolution.

Just as I had mounted my horse to leave, Tom approached me with a brimming tumbler of new whiskey in his hand, and asked me to "jine the boys in a horn."

I glanced at the crowd, and saw that at least fifty votes were hanging in the scale. It was no time to deliberate; and a couple of swallows of as villainous whiskey as ever came from the still, found their way down my throat.

A grunt of approval from the crowd told their satisfaction; but I was determined to have my revenge for the martyrdom I had suffered. Leaning over towards Tom in a confidential sort of a way, I said—

"Tom, I carry better liquor than that."

"The devil!" said Tom, "do you carry a bottle?"

"Certainly I do. But you must keep dark, and not let the fellows in town know it."

This was a degree of soundness on the temperance question my friends had not dared to hope for in me. It was like marrying a woman for beauty, and finding she had a fortune besides.

By the time the crowd had gathered around us, I had extracted from my saddle bags a bottle of *extract of ginger*, and handed it to Tom, with an invitation to "try it."

Tom did "try it."

"Lord gementlly," gasped he, as the burning compound took possession of his mouth and throat.

"What *is* that? water—water—water!"

I told him it was tenth-proof brandy; and the crowd unanimously swore that any man who carried liquor that would make Tom W—— cry for water, was sound enough for them on the temperance question.

I distanced my competitor at that precinct the succeeding Monday.

The Legend of Santa Claus.

This popular name of the saint who presides over Christmas and the toy gifts of that welcome season, is derived from St. Nicholas. The legend of his first appearance is an Italian one. According to this:—

A shoemaker named Giradi, who lived in Ferrara, was so miserably poor that his labor from day to day barely kept his family from starvation, and he was unable to give even a small dowry to his three pretty daughters. It was not thought proper to marry without a dowry; and thus the young girls, though each had an admirer, were compelled to remain single. Their father, however, went every morning to the shrine to pray to his patron saint, St. Nicholas, that he would work a miracle to relieve him from his distress.

One of his nearest neighbors, a rich merchant, who chanced one day to overhear his simple petition, ridiculed the idea of his expecting the saint to take care of his daughters, and recommended him to choose a patron who would be able to do something for him. "Mine," he said, "is the Jew Buonajuto; he lends money at two per cent. a month; and if you know how to manage, you may make four with it. He is not so deaf as Saint Nicholas."

The poor man was shocked at his impious speech, and assured the merchant that his religious faith could never be shaken. He went every day to church, notwithstanding the other's mockery.

It was now Christmas day, when the merchant and the Jew settled up their yearly accounts; Buonajuto found he owed his friend three hundred ducats, and wishing to give him an agreeable surprise, he ordered one of the ducks he had carefully fattened to be killed and roasted, and then with his own hands introduced the three hundred gold pieces into the inside, and sewed them up. He then sent the duck to the merchant as a Christmas present.

The merchant's wife, who shared the common prejudices against Jews, declared she would not touch the duck, and the rich man resolved to sell it. When Giraldi passed on his way from church, his neighbor, as usual, bantered him on his devotion, showed him the Christmas gift his patron saint had sent him, and taunted him with the stolidity of Saint Nicholas, who could not even send him a piece of bread.—Finally, he offered to sell the duck for a dollar, and to wait for payment, as he knew Giraldi to be strictly honest. The shoemaker carried the duck home, and when he carved it for his family's Christmas dinner, and the three hundred ducats fell out, his first exclamation was—"Praise to Saint Nicholas."

When he recovered from his surprise, he would have taken the money back, but his wife persuaded him that, as he had bought the duck, it was rightfull his own. He therefore divided the sum between the two suitors for his two eldest daughters.

The merchant, after some days, discovered the loss of the hundred ducats, and went to the shoe-maker to demand the money, which was refused. The cause came before the magistrate, who was a pious man, and heard with indignation how cruelly the poor man had been ridiculed about his religion. His sentenced was that Giraldi should keep the money, and that the merchant and the Jew should, besides, pay a fine for their usurious dealings, of one hundred and fifty ducats, to be given as a dowry for the shoemaker's youngest daughter.

The meaning of this legend is, that a beneficent Providence watches over and takes care of the poor who are honest, religious and truthful. The tradition runs that since that time Saint Nicholas pays a visit every Christmas night to all whom he thinks worthy of his favors. He is known altogether by name Santa Claus.—[*New York Express.*

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.—*The Steamer San Jacinto.*—A letter from a friend at Shanghai informs us that the United States steamship San Jacinto, the flag vessel of the East India Squadron, arrived at Woosung on the 11th of September, in six days from Simoda, Japan. She left Hong Kong, on the 12th of August for Simoda, having on board Mr. Harris, the United States Consul General to Japan. During her trip she rescued quite a number of Chinese from fragments of wrecks. In one case, no less than fifty-five persons were taken from a Government junk while she was in a sinking condition. The San Jacinto had a very pleasant visit to Japan, and the intercourse between the commodore, his officers and the Japanese authorities was of the most friendly character. It is said, however, to be the policy of the Japanese Government to oppose with every obstacle in its power foreign intercourse, and the arrival of the San Jacinto, with Mr. Harris on board, was not desired. In an interview with the commodore, the question was asked if he could not take Mr. Harris back again. The reply was that his orders were to bring Mr. Harris there and leave him, and he should obey them.—Finding the commodore thus decided, the authorities immediately set about to prepare a residence for the Consul General, and for that purpose fitted up one of their temples, near by which a flag-staff was erected, from which, as the San Jacinto left the harbor, the stars and stripes were displayed.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Cheltenham Free Press, an English paper, in deep indignation at the funeral of a suicide, says "They buried her *like a dog*, with *all her clothes on.*"

Size of a Horse.

No horse ought to be, for any purpose, more than from fifteen and a half to sixteen hands high; the object you must aim at is compactness—as much horse as is possible. The thorough bred horse, capable of running four miles under eight minutes, must, from the very nature of the business for which he is bred, be the staunchest, most enduring and strongest horse which lives; because, to run this distance at the maximum of speed mentioned, he requires all those qualities which make a valuable horse in the greatest perfection, consequently, by crossing these thoroughbreds on our larger draught mare, while sufficient size is obtained through the mare, spirit, action, good wind, great endurance and speed are obtained from the horse, which will bring out four and five-year old colts, which now sell from $75 to $90, to be worth from $100 to $200. It is much to be lamented that intelligent farmers of this country do not see this thing in its right light.

We may have published the subjoined paragraph, but it will bear repetition, to show what a noble province short-sighted politicians tried to keep out of the Union. The resolves of Massachusetts, that she would go out if Texas came in, have never repealed:

"The state of Texas is in an enviable condition in regard to finances. Her comptroller, in his recent report, says the state is out of debt, with a surplus of over a million of dollars in the treasury—a permanent 5 per cent. school fund of ten millions of dollars—an unappropriated public domain estimated at one hundred millions of acres, which, if judiciously used, would subserve all the purposes of internal improvements required by the state, and a tax lighter than is imposed on any other people, and which is adequate to all the wants of the government. The aggregate amount of taxable property is very near $150,000,000, being an increase of $22,500,000, over the previous year."

I happened to get into conversation with a young Irishman, who wished to claim for his Emerald Isle the honor of being the birth place of certainly more than two thirds of the great men that ever lived, and adorned the world with their brilliant minds, or startled it by their wonderful deeds.

The contention was rather spirited, in the course of which I alluded to a paragraph in Money's History of Ireland, wherein he says that Napoleon was of Irish descent.

With a resentful look, and indignant toss of the head, he replied,—

"Well, what of that? There's a good many *Frenchmen Irish.*

ST. DOMINGO.—In the Intelligence received from Havana, by the steamship Quaker City, (says the New Orleans Courier,) there are some interesting items from St. Domingo. The mulatto Baez, it appears, in conjunction with Sr. Segovia, the Spanish minister, is complete master of the position, carrying things with a high hand, and preparing to hand over there public (save the mark!) to the dominion of Spain. Ex-President Santa Anna is stated to be in the mountains at the head of a large army prepared to oppose this; but, on the other hand, he has addressed a long letter to Baez, making it appear that it is not true, and declaring that he has only been prevented by sickness from offering Baez his services. However this may be, the latter has deprived Santa Anna of his rank as commander-in-chief, conferred on him for life.

BLOW AT THE HOOPS.—A few days since, as a Roxbury friend, at the close of his labors of the day, was enjoying a comfortable ride home from his office in the city, in an omnibus partly filled with ladies, a gentleman upon the sidewalk signalled the driver to stop, and, throwing open the door, sprung into the vehicle. His first step towards a seat, unfortunately, influenced somewhat by the sudden motion of the coach, brought his right foot in contact with a lady's dress; and as, with a hasty expression, he strove to extricate it from the embraces of the hoop, he was suddenly plunged forward, and in a twinkling found his left foot in the same unfortunate connection with a hoop on the other side. This was more than our hero had bargained for. For a moment he seemed fairly nonplussed. "Good heavens, madam!" said he; and then nervously pulling the strap, he cried: "Stop, driver! stop! *stop*! STOP! I thought I was getting into an omnibus, *but I find it's a cooper shop.*

[*Portfolio.*

Hoop petticoats were introduced into England in the reign of Queen Anne. They constituted part of the female Court dress, until abolished by George the Fourth. Aprons were part of the dress of a fashionable lady during the early part of the last century.—In 1744 they reached the ground. Muffs and black silk mantuans were also in fashion. Ornaments were worn in profusion. A watch adorned the waist, a jewelled necklace sparkled on the bosom, and bracelets were worn over long gloves. Powder on the hair was worn so late as 1793, when it was discarded by Queen Charlotte and her daughters. Ladies wore white silk stockings, even in mourning, as late the year 1778.—After then, black silk stockings came into fashion. Shirt collars and the round hat appeard immediately after the great French Revolution.

KOSSUTH AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.—M. Kossuth, in one of his late speeches, compares his lot with that of the man he had just before affected to contemn:

"I will never venture to contrast my own humble lot with the brilliant one of that potentate. I eat with my children the bitter bread of homelessness; I am staggering joyless towards an obscure grave.—For inheritance my children may get a legacy of sorrow, yet of devotion to their country's cause. Such is my lot; but, whatever may be my faults, my errors, or even my sins, never have I broken oaths, never have I deceived nations, never trifled with the duties of an honest patriot. Bonaparte, on the contrary, sits high in power, dazzling the eyes of shortsighted man with the lustre of his propitious star.—Still I do not at all believe in the stability of successful crime."

SALE OF EDWIN FORREST'S COUNTRY SEAT.—It is announced in the New York *Times* that negotiations for some time pending for the purchase of Fonthill—the country seat of Mr. Forrest—have finally terminated. The estate passes to the porsession of the Sisters of Charity, of that city, and will be occupied by them. They pay Mr. F. $100,000—about the sum which it has cost him. Two thirds of the purchase money is paid in cash—the remaining $33,333 is secured by a bond and mortage—payable in twenty years. Mr. Forrest obligates himself to protect the purchasers against the claim of Mrs. Forrest for right of dower—the mortgage being the security.

HIGH PRICES FOR SLAVES.—A statement of the sales of the negroes belonging to the estate of Alexander Moore, deceased, of Halifax county, shows that the prices were almost unprecedentedly high. One man, aged 22 years brought $1,466; another one of the same age, $1,425; one 20 years, $1,488; a girl, 17 years old, sold for $1,260; a boy, 9 years old, $900; one 10 years of age, $980. The number sold was forty-six, varying in age from 4 to 75 years. The sum of the sale was $32,324, making an average of $703 70.—*Danville (Va.) Register.*

A man of an exceedingly contracted mind, was one day complaining to an acquaintance that he had a very acute pain—a little sharp pain, not bigger, seemingly, than the point of a pin. "It's amazing," he continued, "don't you think it is? What do you suppose is the cause of it?"

"Why, really, I don't know," replied the other, "what part of you should be liabel to so very minute a pain, unless it be your soul."

"Hallo, Sharp," said Pop, meeting him the other day in the street, "you hobble, my boy; what's the matter with you?"

"Oh, I had my feet crushed, through the carelessness of a conductor, the other day, between railroad cars—that's all."

"And don't you mean to sue for damages?"

"Damages? no, no. I have had damages enough already. Hadn't I better sue for repairs?"

They have a man in Mississippi so lean, that he makes no shadow at all. A rattlesnake struck at his leg six times in vain, and retired in disgust. He makes all hungry who look at him, and when children meet him in the street they run home crying for bread.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—The spring elections for Congress, &c., will occur in several States soon after the termination of the present session. Virginia will be one of the first States to hold an election after the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan.

CONSUL GENERAL OF CUBA.—The New York Herald's Madrid correspondent, says that Gen. Concha has been removed from the Governorship of Cuba, and that General Urbistondo will probably receive the appointment.

Secretary Dobbin and Old Ironsides.

The following compliment to Secretary Dobbin, as well-merited as it is gracefully expressed, appears in the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia North American, a leading opposition journal:

"A graceful and becoming act of official discretion was voluntarily performed by the Secretary of the Navy recently, which deserves to be related to his credit, as well as an honorable example for the emulation of others who may succeed to the post which he now fills with admitted advantage to the country, or in any other department of the government. The tour of service at a station is, by an accepted usage, about three years. Commodore Stewart, who has been in command of the yard at Philadelphia, finding that his time was about to expire, notified the Secretary of the Navy that, in accordance with the usage, he asked the appointment of his successor. Mr. Dobbin at once replied, with generous acknowledgment of the great services of the gallant veteran, that no ordinary rule should be applied to him, and it was not only the pleasure, but the wish of the department, that he should retain the position, so long as it was acceptable, and that he would not be disturbed until its duty became an incumbrance.

"It is easy to suppose what was the character of the answer which this high consideration spontaneously invoked from Ironsides. Suffice it to say, it was worthy of the man and the occasion. He now retains his place as senior captain in the navy on duty, and with the highest pay allowed by law—four thousand five hundred dollars a year. Such acts are their own most eloquent advocacies. They address themselves to the hearts of men, and, like the beautiful quality of mercy, are twice blessed. If Mr. Dobbin had no better honor to dignify his retirement, this would be sufficient to give him a place in the gratitude of his country. It is by the exercise of such proper and delicate recognition of patriotic service that a government is elevated in the eyes of the world, and a high executive officer endorsed in the affections of those whose noblest ambition is to reflect credit on the flag of the Union."

MORALITY OF DIVORCES.—Speaking one day of the early Romans, Mr. Webster said he could almost believe everything related by historians on their extraordinary virtues, public and domestic, when he dwelt upon the fact that, though their laws autherized divorce, yet, for the first five hundred years, no individual ever availed himself of such a license! "It was the domestic training," he said, "it was the mother who made a Publicola, a Camillus and Coriolanus. Women, protected by the inviolability of the nuptial bond, were invested with a dignity that gave authority to instruction, and made the domestic hearth the nursery of heroes. Public virtue," he said, "fell with private morality. Under imperial Rome divorces were sent for and obtained upon most frivolous pretexts, and all domestic confidence was destroyed. The inevitable consequence was the loss of all public morality. Men who had been false to their private obligations would not be true to their public duties. Cæsar divorced his wife, and betrayed his country. The sanctity of the nuptial bond is, in my opinion, one of the principal, if not the chief cause of the superior refinement, freedom and prosperity enjoyed at the present time by Christian nations.

A clergyman in a neighboring city recently remarked that certain events happened *simultaneously*, one after another, in regular chain."

NEW YORK, DEC. 29.—The steamer James Adger has been despatched to Norfolk to take the place of the steamer Tennessee.

Job Printing.

We would call the attention of Merchants, Business men and others, to our facilities for doing with promptness and in a superior manner, JOB PRINTING in all its varieties, and solicit a share of their patronage. Having gone to considerable expense in fitting up our Jobbing Establishment, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Plain and Ornamental work, such as Ball Tickets, Programmes, Cards and Circulars of every description; also Pamphlets, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Promissory Notes, Way Bills, Hand Bills, etc., etc., with neatness and on reasonable terms.

RUSSIA SALVE.

Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar combination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. Price 25 cents per box. A liberal discount by the dozen or gross. For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by

S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct. 6th. 26-6m Agent for the proprietor

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!—Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet—imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted.

For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superior and far more medicinal than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay and removes the tartar; prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums.

For shaving, this Balm gives a rich, penetrating lather and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emolient and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way at the slightest resistance to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white and delicate countenance.

This highly perfumed Balm gives life to the hair; an unsurpassed gloss is imparted to it and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It promotes its increase and nourishes its roots. It ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may have been deprived of it. It removes dandruff, strengthens the cuticle and cleanses it, rendering the head lively and clean.

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gross or dozen.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by

S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct 8, 1856.—28-6m—6-6m Agent for the Proprietor.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED

Dec. 14—Schr. E. J. Talbot, Sweetland, from Rockland, Me., to Peirce & Dudley; with lime to J. & D. McRae & Co.

25—Schr. Marine, Powell, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Americus, Vanderbilt, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown. The A. was bound for Charleston, but on the night of the 19th inst., off Capes of Virginia, sprung aleak, and put in for repairs.

Schr. Senora Isabel, Pigott, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

Dec. 26—Brig Lydia Stover, Gaslin, from Portland, Me., to Keith & Flanner; with hay, potatoes, &c.

27—Schr. Helene, Stutes, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Dec. 27—Schr. Arcade, Smith, from Quebec, bound to Boston, to Wm. M. Harriss. The A. was blown off the coast five times down to long. 53 West; has been out 45 days, and experienced very rough weather, during which sprung foremast and fore-yard, split and lost sails, vessel leaking, and short of provisions. On the 7th, lat. 35, long. 57, spoke a black painted Barque, (name not ascertained,) of and for New York, 65 days from Glasgow, with loss of main-topsail, and short of provisions; asked for assistance, but could give none.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

29.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Dec. 29—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Dec. 30—Steamer Black River, Lewis, from Black River, to Lamont & Monk; with naval stores.

31—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Dec. 31—Schr. John, Burton, from New, York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Hughes, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. David Faust, Moslander, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Exchange, Burch, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

CLEARED.

Dec. 25—Brig Lucy Ann, Bryant, for Cardenas, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber.

Dec. 27—Schr. C. Mathews, Warren, for Boston, by O. G. Parsely & Co.; with lumber, &c.

Schr. Francis Hatch, Conner, for Porto Rico, by Pierce & Dudley; with lumber.

U. S. M Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen

Dec. 27—Schr. Bennet Flanner, Applegit, for Boston, by B. Flanner; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

Schr. George Sheffield, Stites, for New Orleans, by George Harriss; with naval stores

29—Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Marshman, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Brig Forester, Floyd, for West Indies, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. Pedee, Baker, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores

Schr. G. M. Smith, Smith, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

Dec. 30—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Dec. 31—Schr. R. Bullwinkle, Cutlar, for Poto Cabello, by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber, &c.

Jan. 1.—Brig Mary McRae, Crooker, for West Indies, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. Wide World, Dickenson, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

MARRIED.

In Duplin County, on the 11th inst., by J. G. Branch, Esq., Mr. JESSE QUINN, to Miss PATSEY BEST.—Also, on the 18th inst, by Rev. R. R. Kornegay, Mr. N. J. JONES, to Miss PENNY BROCK. Also, on the 25th inst., by J. G. Branch, Esq., Mr. JESSE JERNIGAN, to Miss ANNA JONES.

In this county, on the 18th December, by R. T. Bannerman, Esq., Mr. DAVID JOHNSON, to Miss SUSAN MURRAY.

DIED,

In Onslow county, on the 17th inst., Mr. ELISHA PORTER, formerly of Pitt county, aged 71 years 9 months.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
County of New Hanover.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1856.

Margaret Anderson *vs.* John Q. Anderson.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Q. Anderson, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said John Q. Anderson to appear, plead, answer or demur to the said petition, at the next term of this Court, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be entered up against him.

Teste, JAS. A. WRIGHT, C. S. C.
Jan. 2, 1857. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 18-6t

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED to the Jail of Duplin County, on the 25th of December, 1856, a negro fellow by the name of Gatlin, who says he belongs to the estate of Richard Miller, deceased, and hired by Dr. Jackson of Columbus County. Said boy is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, dark complexion, and will weigh about 160 pounds. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN B. HUSSEY, Jailor.
Jan. 2d, 1857 18-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th Oct. last, his negro man CHARLES. Said negro is about thirty years old, six feet one or two inches high, stout built, and weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds; black complected, low forehead, kidney ankle, large feet. He lurks in New Hanover County, on Moore's Creek; in Duplin County in the neighborhood of Mr. Benjamin Newkirk's, and on the North East, in Sampson County, in the neighborhood of Mr. Chatham Johnson's, Mr. Devane's, and Mr. Evenell's; in Cumberland County, in the neighborhood of Messrs. Melvin, Valentine, Downing and Raiford Fisher; and throughout Bladen County. I will give a reward of Twenty-five dollars to any person who will deliver said Charles to me, or fifty dollars for evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro.

M. MONROE.
Wardsville, N. C., Jan. 2, 1859. 18-3t.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR 1857.

TO PLACE THE "WEEKLY EXPRESS" before a wider circle of readers, it will in future be published upon the cash system.

With the cash plan, its price will be reduced to a rate which will enable all who wish to obtain it, to do so at the price of the cheapest of the widely circulated papers of New York.

The "WEEKLY EXPRESS" will contain in addition to the usual political, general news, miscellaneous, and other reading matter of an agreeable family paper, the New York Markets, stock and money markets together with the Cattle Markets of the country, and such foreign markets as are of general interest.

TERMS

Single Copies.....$ 2 per annum.
Three Copies.....$ 5 "
Five Copies.....$ 8 "
Ten Copies.....$12 "

TWENTY COPIES to one address, $20, AND AN EXTRA COPY TO THE GETTER UP OF THE CLUB. Twenty copies or over to the address of each subscriber, $1,20.

Specimens sent, free, upon application, to any address, and as many as may be wanted.

To Clergymen, the Weekly will be sent for One Dollar per annum.

THE "SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS" has been reduced to THREE DOLLARS per annum, and will be supplied to Clubs upon the following terms:

Single Copies.....$ 3 00 per annum.
Two Copies.....$ 5 00 "
Five Copies.....$11 25 "

The "DAILY EXPRESS," (Morning or Evening Edition, at the selection of the subscriber,) will hereafter be sent by mail at SIX DOLLARS per annum,—always payable in advance.

To enable all who prefer to judge the "EXPRESS" upon its merits for themselves, SPECIMEN COPIES will be sent FREE to any address upon application to

J. & E. BROOKS,
Corner Wall and Nassau streets, New York.
Jan. 2, 1857. 18-2t.

TICKNOR'S LATE PUBLICATIONS.

MEMORIALS AND OTHER PAPERS, by Thomas DeQuincey, author of Confessions of an English Opium Eater, etc., etc., 2 vols.

Poems by Charles Kingsley, author of Hypatie, Annyas Leigh, etc., etc.

Monadii, a tale by Washington Allston. It is never too late to mend; a matter of fact Romance, by Charles Reade, author of Peg Woffington, Christie Johnson, &c., &c.

The Heroes, by Rev. Charles Kingsley, &c., &c.

On hand and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

BACON.—Now landing, a lot prime Western Sides, Hams and Shoulders. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Dec. 12th

CHEESE.—50 boxes prime Dairy Cheese, just received.—For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Dec 23.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY,

THE SPRING SESSION of this Academy will commence on the 7th of January, 1857. Mr. James M. Nixon has charge of the Boarding House. Tuition and Board $65 to $75 per session.

J. M. FOY.

Scott's Hill, New Hanover Co., N. C., Dec. 26.—93-3t18-2t

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel.

WILMINGTON, N. C

THE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridels, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage.

Repairing done at short notice.

WM. L. JACOBS.
Oct 20, '56. 38-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.;** Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of **String Leather and Fly Nets,** and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *shortcredit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission.

JOHN J CONOLEY.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has just opened at the Store on North Water Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wessel & Eilers, a new and complete stock of goods suitable for the town and country trade, and offers them at as low prices as any other store in the place. Among them may be found the following:

16 boxes Tobacco—World's Fair brand;
40 do do Hazart do;
5 do do Columbia do;
15 bags Coffee; 50 kegs Nails;
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
5 bbls. Clarified do;
50 boxes Colgate's Pale Soap;
50 do Sealed Herring;
65 bbls. Common Whiskey;
5 do Bourbon do;
25 do Apple Brandy;
5 do North Carolina Peach Brandy;
20 boxes Cheese; 10 kegs Butter;
20 do Adamantine Candles;
10 do Black Pepper; 100 gross Matches;
12 do Cinnamon; 10 boxes Saleratus;
5 bbls. Malaga Wine, an excellent article;
300 Round Shaves—L. Wood's make;
30 Ploughs do do do;
10 bbls. Soda Biscuit;
5 cases Shoes—assorted qualities;
75 reams Wrapping Paper;
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel. Besides a good many other articles, too numerous to mention, which will be sold low for cash by

G. PRIGGE,
Nov. 26th 37 North Water Street.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BBLS. EATING POTATOES;
50 boxes Cheese; 20 bbls. Flour;
25 " Candles; 35 bags Coffee;
10 kegs best quality Butter;
Crackers, in boxes and bbls.;
150 bags Alum Salt. For sale by
Dec 16th. McCALEB & BUNTING.

CIRCULAR SAWS.

THOSE SAWS stamped J. M. ROBINSON are manufactured of the finest quality Cast Steel, by the very best workmen. They are tempered by Sylvester's Patent Tempering Machine; (which tempers more evenly, and renders the blade stiffer to the guage of plate than any other aparatus,) and ground on Southwell's Patent Saw Grinding Machine; the only machine that will grind a Circular Saw perfectly true. For sale by

J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
July 1, 1856.

P S.—Saws of every kind made to order.

MERRY'S MUSEUM AND PARLEY'S MAGAZINE. January number, which commences a new volume, received this morning. The "Museum" is well known; is a capital publication for the young Folks. Subscription price only $1 a year, single copies 10 cents.

Dec. 29. S. W. WHITAKER.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	7 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	10½	@	12½
St Domingo	10½	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.	11½	@	12½
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	75	@	80
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	8½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@	17½
EGGS, ℔ doz.	22	@	25
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 50	@	1 75
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	40	@	45
FISH, ℔ bbl,			
Mullets	5 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel, No 1	00@20	00	
do. No. 2	00@13	00	
do. No. 3	5 50@	6 50	
do. No. 4	0 00@	0 00	
Herrings, East	4 00@	5 00	
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 75
Extra	0 00	@	7 50
Superfine	0 00	@	7 25
Fine	6 75	@	7 00
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	62	@	65
Oats	42	@	45
White Beans	0 00	@	1 50
Pease, Cow	77½	@	80
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	4	@	4½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	85	@	90
N. River	65	@	67½
N. Carolina	0 00	@	0 00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	90	@	95
do. fm store	1 35	@	0 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	38	@	42
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	45	@	55
Brandy	45	@	55
do. Apple	60	@	75
do. Peach	75	@	85
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Flour. B'ds	0 00	@10	00
Wide do.	7 00	@ 7	50
Scantling	0 00	@	50
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	00	@	45
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	4½	@	4½
Wrought	10	@	12½

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 00	@	3 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 00
Hard	0 00	@	2 00
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 60
do., in order	0 00	@	1 65
Pitch	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, No. 1,	3 00	@	4 50
do. No. 2	1 25	@	1 50
do. No. 3,	1 07½	@	1 10
Sp'ts Turp,			
℔ gallon	00	@	43
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	1 10	@	1 25
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	70	@	75
Irish, do.	0 00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	3 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	14	@	15
Middlings	11	@	11½
Shoulders	10½	@	11
Hog round	12	@	12½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	9½

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 29, 1856.

Things in General.

We notice that the Charlotte *Democrat* is out in favour of a charter for a road from Greensboro' to Danville, so as to finish the section of the State, and leave it bleeding at both arms to the manifest loss of the State Treasury, the depreciation of State property in other lines, and what is more still, the violation of implied State faith. In 1848-'9, the Charlotte and Danville Railroad project was brought before the Legislature of the State, by Mr. Ellis of Rowan, we believe—at any rate, it was insisted upon by the people of the west and centre, and central-west, that the State was either bound to furnish them with an outlet to market, or give them a charter to make this one for themselves. In that Legislature, the justice of this claim was admitted. It was contended that the State could not charter this Danville Route, without striking a deadly blow at all hope of building up in future a truly North Carolina system of Internal Improvements.—To meet the just demands of the West, and at the same time avoid the evils of the Danville route, many projects were brought forward, the result of them all being what is now known as the North Carolina Road. The expense which the State went to was from broad notions of State policy. It was to obviate the necessity of the Danville connection, and so understood. It was never contemplated that, at some future day, the money which the State had spent to obviate the necessity of this road, would become tributary to it, or the one-half of the work constructed with that money become a mere link in the chain to bind us in subjection to our neighbors, while the other half would be virtually sacrificed by that operation. Not at all—not at all. It will not be done either while a due recollection of the true state of the case remains.

We don't think D. F. Caldwell's Bank Bill will pass. It ought not to pass. We say this in spite of the majority of two on its second reading. The Central Railroad has too much power now in the State. It pokes its finger into everybody's pie. At any rate, every Internal Improvement bill that comes up must be subjected to this test—how will it affect the Central Rail Road and its Stockholders. We say that we do not want to see a bank monopoly created under any name, the effect of which will be to deliver the dear people over, bound hand and foot, and chained to the service of this affair.

There would appear also, to be a strong feeling of opposition to the re-charter of the State Bank, and it is very doubtful whether *that bill* will go through.—We think that it will *not*. What will be done in the currency line we can hardly say. There is a determination apparent on the part of the Legislature to dictate terms to the corporations—not to allow corporations to dictate terms to it.

☞ The state of the weather to the Northward leaves us measurably without exchanges from that section, as indeed we would have been to some extent, no matter how regular the mails had been. Up on the whole the news, when it does reach us is comparatively unimportant. Congress is doing nothing just now we presume, owing to the "Christmas times," although the Washington Union contends that it is a great mistake to suppose that because some days in regular session have been consumed in speech making over the President's message, the business of the country has been neglected. The different committees have been busily engaged maturing business.—The Committee of Ways and Means is ready to report the necessary appropriation bills, and the other committees have made more than usual progress with the matters entrusted to them. Mr. Winslow, we see has introduced the proper resolutions of enquiry with regard to having the Fayetteville Arsenal made one of construction. The position of Fayetteville in a healthy and moral section of country—its distance from any point of attack or easy access to an enemy—its proximity to large deposits of coal and iron are all strong arguments in favour of carrying out the original design of making it an arsenal of construction. We trust that the effort to do so may be successful.

There is a pause in the business of our State Legislature, and we take it for granted that little of a public character will be transacted before the 1st of January. Upon the whole, we think it only right that there should be a virtual recess at this time. To many of the members, a few day's attention to their own business is a matter of imperative necessity, and an opportunity will be afforded the Representatives of the people to mix with their constituents, and more fully ascertain their wants and consult their wishes.

In another column will be found a letter from our Raleigh Correspondent, giving some speculations upon matters and things—given for what they are worth, which is at least as much as any others we have seen.

During the Session we have been indebted for courtesies to our own county members—to Mr. Houston of Duplin—to the "Reporter of the Standard"—to Mr. Cantwell, and to other gentlemen, all of whom may rest assured that their favours are duly appreciated. We may be mistaken, but it appears to us more than probable that the Session will be prolonged pretty late into February—short or long, the public business and its careful and deliberate transaction is the main thing, and no desire to hurry through with things ought to be allowed to deprive that of all the time and care necessary for its satisfactory arrangement.

☞ We have heard a great deal about the power of deception, but we think the instance we find in a paragraph going the rounds of the papers rather caps the climax. Two Pennsylvania Dutchmen were talking dolorously over "yankee tricks," the great terror of the farmers of the interior of that steady going old State; the wooden ham trick came to be discussed, and one told the other how he had been "sold" in that line—completely taken in, the thing was so well gotten up. "Ah," said Hans in reply, "dat ish nottin. A tam rascal solt me a dozen hams sewed in pags, and may I pe tamt if I didn't eat eight of 'em before I fount out they were made of wood." If anything could have been fixed up better than that we should like to know it.

Death of Father Matthew.—Among the items by the Canada, we notice the announcement of the death of Fathew Matthew the well known "Apostle of Temperance," who, at one time, had brought three-fourths of the Irish people into the Temperance fold. Although many backslided, yet much permanent good was done. Neither here nor in Europe is the cause of *pledged* temperance so far advanced as it was some years ago, but neither is the public opinion of any country so tolerant of actual and public intoxication which has thus become much more rare, and less obtrusive. Father Matthew was between sixty and sixty five years of age.

☞ We have from Mr. Whitaker, Harper for January, 1857—an average number, but not more. Its typography is excellent—its literature rather below mediocrity. The "Animal Declaration of Independence," is rather childish in the picture line. The others are better, and the Magazine well worth a quarter.

A young lady at the North refusos to wear shoes, because they have eyes.

☞ Thursday was a very quiet Christmas—at least so everybody said—but everybody always says so.—The John Kuners are absolute ideas. The Great Moguls and Don Quixotes have taken the wind out of poor John's sails.

The day was very pleasant and people went to and fro, and remarked to each other, that it was a very dull Christmas—that is the people who had arrived at or passed middle life. The "young 'uns" were all alive, and going it with a rush.

We have not heard of any untoward accidents yesterday—we trust that we may not hear of any.—Several people smote Billy Patterson, but Billy smote them back again fully as hard, so that account is squared. Billy is a hard old case.

We notice our friend and Commoner, S. A. Holmes, Esq., down from Raleigh for the holidays. Mr. Holmes looks well, and has done good service in the Legislature, being prompt, industrious, and attentive to the interests of his constituents and the State.—Our worthy Senator, Mr. Fennell, is at home, we believe, at his residence in the upper portion of the county. Dr. Tate, we believe, will spend the holidays in Norfolk. We should like to see the Doctor. We see Messrs. Gilliam and Stubbs, both from the eastern part of the State, down here; we trust they will have a pleasant time.

"The Thunderbolt," is the title of a new paper proposed to be published in Raleigh by Messrs. Williamson, Finch & Co. It is to be devoted to everything (except politics and religion) and particularly to merry-making And is to be issued tri-monthly, at one dollar a year. Success to the enterprise.

The Coast Survey.

Washington, Dec. 23.—It appears from the report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey that the survey has been carried on during the year in all the States and Territories, of the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean. It is more than half finished on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Prof. Bache estimates that from ten to twelve years will find the field works essentially completed in all the sections but the two recently begun.

A general hydrographic reconnoissance has been made of the coast of California and Oregon. Every harbor has been surveyed, and a considerable portion of the Washington Territory. The report is voluminous, and contains much valuable information concerning the navigation interest in all portions of the country.

Burning of the Steamer Knoxville.

New York, Dec. 23.—The steamer Knoxville, of the Savannah line, which caught fire at her dock at this port last night was entirely destroyed. The loss is about $200,000, half of which is insured.—The other steamers near her were in great danger but were all saved.

Two New Post Offices have been established on the route between Clinton and Elizabethtown. Warrensville in Sampson—Brock, P. M. Kanesville in Bladen—Kane, P. M. This mail leaves Elizabethtown on Tuesday morning, arrives at Clinton the same evening, and leaves Clinton Wednesday morning, arrives at Elizabethtown the same evening.—*Clinton Independent.*

Mr. Washburne "Treed."

In the course of Mr. Washburne's speech upon the President's message, he was interrogated by Mr. Smith, of Virginia, to know if a new State should apply for admission into the Union with a Constitution asking the right to form her own institutions, if she would have his vote.

Mr. Washburne.—"When that question comes up, I shall meet it, and vote as circumstances guide me."

To this simple question Mr. W. had *no direct reply* to make. A great "Republican" party has been formed upon this plain, practical issue; a great "Republican" convention has been held to answer the question; a great "Republican" platform has been put forth to proclaim the *principles* of the party upon the subject; a great battle has been fought in behalf, as was supposed, of those principles—and now, after all this, *Hon. Israel Washburne*, of Maine, a champion of this party, on the floor of Congress announces to his constituents and the country, "When the question comes up, I shall *vote as* CIRCUMSTANCES *guide me*." "*Circumstances*," not *principles*, are to be his guide in voting.

Verily, this "Republican" party has fought wonderfully hard to establish this great doctrine of "CIRCUMSTANCES!" The rights of *freemen* are to be allowed to States seeking admission according to "*circumstances*." In the inquiry of Mr. Smith the "circumstances" were stated, viz: a State applying "with a constitution asking the right to form her own institutions." As to how these "circumstances" would guide him, Mr. W. *dodged* a reply. This "circumstance" his constituents will doubtless note for *their* future *guidance*.—*South side Democrat.*

A Sensible Foreigner.—The Illustrated Times of London has the following judicious remarks upon the Presidential election:

Mr. Buchanan's triumph represents certain principles and facts which are well worth considering.—And first, we may as well say, that in point of talent, experience and accomplishment, as well as in his private life, he is eminently respectable. From the regular statesman-like point of view, he is a better choice than Fremont, whose antecedents are not so political, and whose faculties are not comparable at all. So far, then, we may be satisfied at the outset with our cousins' choice. Indeed, a man of letters may be pardoned for feeling a little glad, that, just three hundred years after George Buchanan wrote the famous treaties (the "De Jure Regni," &c.,) which almost inaugurated classical liberalism in Europe, a member of the same clan should be chosen head of the Great Republic. He has had his fluctuations of "principle," no doubt: but, as times change, men must change—and after all, where is the consistency of most of our magnates at home?

In Mr. Buchanan, American *nationality* triumphs. He may be violent and unscrupulous at times, but he represents America after all. In him the Union triumphs; South and North remain together (in a wrong order, perhaps, but together;) the aspirations of the energetic section of the people are embodied in him. We are safer with such a man—knowing that office will keep him steady—than we should have been had the success of Fremont introduced new elements into American government, and set North and South by the ears about slavery. The great Black difficulty is postponed.

The Great Northwest.

According to present appearances, (says the Cincinnati Enquirer,) the representation of the Northwest House of Representatives may be set down about as follows, provided there is no material increase of the ratio:

	Members.
Ohio	23
Indiana	15
Illinois	18
Michigan	8
Iowa	7
Wisconsin	7
Total	78

In the present Congress these States have but fifty-one members. The prospects are that the six northwestern States will have about one-third of the whole number of representatives in the Union, and also of the electoral votes. They will probably exceed in political power the great State of N. York and New England.

A New Suit in the Mayor's Office, Resulting in a Verdict of Matrimony.

A blooming widow of 25 years had presented a gay Lothario with a pledge of her affections in the shape of a rosy cheeked boy, and being anxious that he should nuture and support the promising babe, she applied yesterday to His Honor, the Mayor, for a warrant to arrest the naughty swain, preparatory to the delicate but necessary duty of charging him with its parentage. Before the issue of the warrant, however, the gallant father came forward in a manly, sailor-like manner, and with becoming diffidence hinted to the Mayor his willingness to save the cost of further proceedings by taking the fair widow for his wedded wife. He stepped into the Clerk's office, obtained a marrige license and sent for a minister, who arrived in due time, and united the now happy couple in the holy bonds of matrimony. After the ceremony an error was discovered in the license, which was corrected, and the marriage took place *de novo*. Some of the attendents in the Mayor's office officiated as bridemen, and and were rewarded with a kiss from the bride.—*Norfolk Argus.*

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1856.

SENATE.—Mr. W. H. Thomas moved a proposition be sent to the House, that when the Houses adjourn to-day it would be until Saturday next, which motion was laid on the table; yeas 16, nays 14

Mr. Wilder from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the bill vesting in *feme coverts* their right in Slave Property.

Mr. Gorrell from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably on the bill incorporating the Deep Gap and Stone Mountain Road Company.

Mr. Dockery from the Committee on Banks and Currency, reported against the bill chartering the Bank of Lincolnton, and Mr. Cameron against the bill chartering the Bank of Goldsboro'.

Mr. W. H. Thomas offered a resolution that when there happened to be no quorum of the Senate the members in attendance receive *no pay* for that day. The Speaker stated the resolution must lie over for one day. Mr. Thomas appealed from the decision of the Chair, but afterwards withdrew it and offered a bill to regulate the pay of members of the General Assembly; this bill embodies the resolution offered before; no quorum, no per diem. Mr. Thomas moved the bill be taken into consideration to-day. Mr. Hill moved to refer it to the Committee on Finance. Mr Thomas insisted upon immediate action. After some debate between Messrs. Hill and Thomas, Mr. Wiggins moved to lay the bill on the table, which was adopted.

Mr. Wilder introduced a resolution authorizing W. D. Cooke to place his new Map "under the patronage and sanction of the State.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House presented a slim attendance of members and but little business of public importance was transacted. A few private resolutions were read, and the bill to emancipate Jerry, a slave, was rejected.

The Speaker announced his intention of being absent for four days, and appointed Mr. Settle to preside during his absence

The House adjourned at an early hour.

Raleigh, December 21, 1856.

SENATE.—The Senate merely met and adjourned, which may be recorded as the probable amount of business likely to be transacted until the 1st of January, when the inauguration of His Excellency the Governor, will assemble a quorum.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. D. F. Caldwell introduced a bill to charter the Guilford Agricultural Society, read the first time.

Mr. Badham read a section of the Revised Code, which renders an application to the Legislature unnecessary.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell wished a larger capital than that allowed by the general act of incorporation.

Mr. Hargrove introduced a bill to prohibit County Courts granting licences to free negroes to carry arms, read the first time.

Mr. Dargan made some remarks in opposition to the bill when it was laid on the table.

Mr. Clarke introduced a resolution in favor of York Collegiate Institute, read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Baxter, the rules were suspended, and the bill to amend the Charter of the Little River Turnpike Company, passed its second and third readings.

On the motion of Mr. Love, the rules were suspended, and the bill to incorporate the town of Waynesville, was read the second and third time; its passage on the third reading, was objected to by Mr. Waugh, on the ground of the thin attendance of members. He moved to lay the bill on the table, which was rejected; yeas 19, nays 22. The Speaker (Mr. Settle) decided as there was no quorum present, the House could not proceed with business.

Mr. Baxter moved to adjourn to Friday morning next. The Speaker said the House could only adjourn from day to day, and read a clause from the Constitution in support of his decision. On motion of Mr. Badham, the House adjourned to-morrow, (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer America put back Disabled—Safety of the Captain and Fifteen Passengers of the Steamer Lyonnais—The Congress of Paris to meet Forthwith.

Halifax, Dec. 23.—The steamer Canada arrived here to-day, bringing Liverpool dates to the 12th, being nearly a fortnight later.

The steamer America left on her usual day, (the 7th,) but returned disabled on the 10th, having had her decks swept off Cape Clear. On the 12th the Canada took her place.

The steamer Baltic sailed on the 10th for New York, taking out the official announcement that the Congress of Paris would meet on the 15th.

The principal feature in the political news is an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the King of Naples.

The captain and fifteen passengers of the unfortunate steamer Lyonnais had arrived at Bordeaux.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Halifax, Dec. 23.—The Canada arrived here today at noon. She brought the America's mails and passengers. The America was badly damaged. She lost her bulwarks and boats, and had her forward saloon completely gutted. One man only was injured. She put back to Liverpool on the morning of the 11th.

The steamer Niagara was passed on the 13th off Fastnet.

The ship New York, from Liverpool for New York, was wrecked on the 8th of December, near Dungannon. She had a full cargo and two hundred passengers. Three men only were drowned.

The ship J. L. Rainer, of New Orleans, for Liverpool, had gone ashore near Wexford. The crew were saved, and the cargo would be saved if the weather moderates. The ship Lalla Rookh, for Charleston, had put back to Liverpool with loss of sails. There had been a succession of severe gales in the British channel, and numerous casualties had occurred.

England.—A deputation from the citizens of Liverpool and London had waited upon Lord Clarendon to ascertain what is meant by the British demonstration against New Granada.

Father Matthew died at Cork on the 9th inst.

Richard Cobden has published another letter on maritime law.

The London Times, in an editorial, backs out from the Arrowsmith Georgia Railroad hoax.

Moussud Bey, on the part of the Pacha of Egypt, has had an interview with the Manchester Commercial Association touching the cultivation of cotton on the river Tigris.

France.—It is rumored that Cardinal Merlot's mission to Rome relates to the coronation of the Emperor, which, should the present peace be consolidated, will, probably, take place early next year.

Many marine disasters are reported from the Mediterranean.

The condition of commercial affairs in France was not regarded as unfavorable, but much dissatisfaction was felt because the bank does not relax. Corn was declining slowly in all of the French markets.

Spain.—Advices from Madrid state that the opinion was strongly against the new loan, and the Minister of Finance would probably resign.

Malaga and Saragossa were still politically agitated, though there had been no open outbreak.

Italy.—An attempted assassination of the King of Naples occurred at a review of the troops on the 8th inst. The accounts of the affair differ somewhat.—One says that while the troops were defiling a soldier rushed from the ranks and suddenly struck the king, when he was arrested.

All was quiet in Sicily. The insurrection had been suppressed. The leader, Bentiventa, had been taken prisoner.

The police of Messina had seized on a quantity of muskets loaded for the insurgents.

Count Loratelli, an eminent liberalist, had been assassinated at Ravenna.

Russia.—The text of a note addressed by Russia in October to the allied powers has been published, accompanied by a circular demanding the re-assembling of the congress at Paris. It contains an expose of the steps taken by the Russian cabinet to insure the fulfilment of articles 20 and 21 of the treaty, and defends the Russian policy with regard to the Isle of Serpents and Belgrade.

Prussia.—The king has presented the resolution of the German Diet on the Neufchatel question to the great powers, inviting them to join in a collective decision with a view to secure her recognized rights.

France and Austria have advised Russia to abstain from military demonstrations during the pending of this question, promising at the same time to support her views.

Persia.—The reported capture of Herat is not confirmed. The statement that Russia had demanded permission to occupy the Territory of Moganis is confirmed.

It was reported at St. Petersburg that fifty thousand Russian troops are ready to march to the frontier of Persia on the first invitation of the Shah.

Important and Useful Statement.

The following statement, by the Comptroller, of the valuation of lands, the taxes paid thereon, and on polls, and also setting forth the various subjects of taxation, and the amount received from each, will be found useful and interesting. It will be observed, among other things, that "Marriage licenses" pay $1,059 75, and that mortgages and deeds of trust pay only some $1,200. It is not good policy, it seems to us, to tax marriage licenses; and we trust that this section of the revenue law will be repealed.—The amount lost by such repeal can be made up and even quadrupled by an increased tax on deeds of trust, many of which are unjust and fraudulent.—Deeds of trust alone might be so taxed as to yield to the State from five to ten thousand dollars per annum.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Comptroller's Department,
December 11, 1856.

Hon. W. W. Avery, Speaker of the Senate:

Sir: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate, requesting "the Comptroller to report to that body at as early a day as practicable, the aggregate valuation of the lands of the State under the last assessments, with the tax paid thereon; also the number of polls and amount of tax on same, and a tabular statement setting forth under each head the various subjects of taxation, and the amounts received from each," I have the honor to submit the following

STATEMENT:

Valuation of Land	$87,306,641 08
Valuation of town property	12,493,993 00
Aggregate valuation of Real Estate	98,800,636 08
Number of taxable polls, (insolvents deducted.)	214,284 00
Aggregate gross tax on land, at 12 cents per $100	105,196 87
Town property, do	15,006 08
Polls, at 40 cents	84,913 63
Interest received at 3 per cent	49,157 47
Dividends and profits in stocks, do	4,533 15
Salaries, fees and incomes, at $3 and upwards	5,609 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c., at $1	1,543 50
Stud Horses and Jacks, at $5 or over, as price per season	3,847 25
Capital in negro and other trade, at 25 and 10 cents per $100	1,284 27
Marriage Licenses, at $1	1,059 75
Toll Gates at $10, Gates on Highways at $3, and Ferries at five times the toll	507 66
Pistols and Bowie Knives, at $1	1,919 00
Dirks and Sword Canes, at 50 cents	95 00
Gold Watches, at $1	6,942 25
Silver do. at 25 cents	2,145 75
Harps, at $2	64 00
Pianos, at $1	1,924 00
Value of Gold and Silver Plate, and ornamental Jewelry, at one 1 per cent	1,125 15
Playing Cards, at 25 cents,	391 75
Pleasure Carriages, at 50 cents to $4,	15,055 80
Capital in Merchandise at ¼ of 1 per cent	33,851 21
Capital in Liquor Uraffic, at 5 per cent,	14,800 14
Pedlar's License, at $30,	2,758 62
Retailer's " at $20,	7,921 96
Taverns, Inns, &c, at $10,	1,930 00
Bowling Alleys, at $25,	720 00
Carriage Venders, at $100 or $50,	1,360 00
Livery Stables, at $10,	180 00
Horse Drovers, at $10,	1,270 00
Amount of sales by Auctioneers, at ¼ of 1 per cent	12 89
Commissions of Commission Merchants, at 1 per cent	39 26
Express Companies, at $200,	
Insurance Companies, at $,	1,200 00
Brokers, at $100,	500 00
Agencies of Banks, at $500,	3,370 00
Circuses, Exhibitions, &c., for reward,	
Drugs, Medicines, &c., sold by Agents, at 25 per cent,	535 93
Turpentine Distilleries,	1,092 84
Collateral Descent, at 1, 2, 3 per cent,	2,103 54
Billiard Tables at $100,	1,250 00
Privileged Voters, at 40 cents,	316 09
Fair in Richmond County,	7 25
By Distress and Forfeitures,	1,434 41
Sundries, and arrears for preceding year	1,318 43
Support of Deaf and Dumb and Blind Pupils,	343 59
	$380,437 49

With respect, &c.,
GEO. W. BROOKS,
Comptroller.

Tom Marshall on J. C. Breckinridge and Garret Davis.

The celebrated "Tom Marshall" has been edifying the Kentucky Supreme Court with one of his happiest *hits*. It was in a case on which the Vice President elect, Mr. Breckinridge, and Garret Davis, of Ky., were opposing counsel. Mr. Marshall's client's son had been flogged by a gentleman for trespassing upon his fish pond. Major Breckinridge contended that the correction was a wholesome and proper one, such as he had been subjected to in his juvenile days, when caught in any mischief. Tom Marshall, in reply, said that both gentlemen had endeavored to magnify him into a great man—Kentucky's greatest lawyer and orator; and both, in their political speeches, were in the habit of expressing great confidence in the sagacity and intelligence of the people. Now, he wished to be informed how it was that, with such great superiority of natural genius and acquirements, and with the additional advantage of years over at least one of his adversaries, he remained plain Tom Marshall, hammering a miserable existence out of a few law suits at the bar! "while you," pointing to his opponent, John C. Breckinridge, "who were but a low-headed shaver, robbing bird's nest and playing marbles, when the whole broad commonwealth of Kentucky was ringing, from one end to the other with praises of the great eloquence, vast learning, and prodigious ability of Tom Marshall, are now Vice President of the United States? and you, Garrit Davis, wanted to be, and almost persuaded some very weak minded people to make you, President of the United States?" "Now," proceeded Tom, "our Vice President says he used to be flogged in his boyish days for just such tricks as my client's son was flogged for, and he leaves us to infer that, so far from suffering any damage thereby, it was one of the causes of his progress and advancement to his present high position. If my client had only known this before, and if he could be satisfied that his son was spanked on the same spot that my distinguished friend was, so far from bringing this suit, he would have acknowledged his profound gratitude to the defendant for thus placing his scion in the line of safe precedents, and giving him so strong a claim on the Vice Presidency. Doubtless the political misfortunes and disasters of my other distinguished friend are attributable to the fact that, as his spanking was neglected in boyhood, he has to make up for it by receiving nothing but political spanks ever since he reached manhood." These palpable hits excited much laughter among the lawyers and judges, in which the two distinguished objects of Tom's raillery participated.

The Fullness of Brevity.—The Boston Transcript vouches for the genuineness of the following model of epistolary brevity, all but the names:

"Dear Father:—I want $100.

Your's, &c., Silas Lamson, jr."

The father encloses the $100 bill, saying:

"Dear Son:—What for?

"Yours, &c., Silas Lamson, sr."

Clover "Guv'ner" that!

Sale of short horns.—The Lexington Observer has an account of sales of Durham cattle belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin Warfield, of Fayette, Kentucky. The herd was among the finest in the State, and the sale largely attended:

"Fourteen cows brought $3,265—average price $233 21. The highest price paid was $455, by Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, for Lady Fairy, imported in 1850 by the Northern Kentucky Importing Company, and sold by them for $1,1000. Ten heifers brought $2,-855 50—average, $285 50: Highest price paid, $605, for Lady Fairy 2d, eighteen months old. Seven bulls brought $1,519—average price, $209. The highest price was $650, for the imported Chilton. He cost in 1853 $3,005."

Angel's Wigs.—Upon the death of a worthy bailie of Edinburg his relatives resolved to erect a monument to his memory. They accordingly applied to a mason; and among other directions, desired that he would represent an angel bearing the bailie to heaven. The mason set to work and chisseled out an alarming likeness of the deceased worthy. On the head of the angel he carved a wig similar to the bailie's, which was the largest wig in the town council.

One of his relatives, on returning from London, went to inspect the subject of the sculpture. After musing some time over it he asked the mason whom the lower figure was intended for.

"O, that's the angel lifting our old friend up to heaven."

"The Angel!" said the gentleman. "Who ever saw an angel wear a wig?"

"Did ye ever see one without a wig?" retorted the artist.

This was unanswerable, so the monument was erected, and may be seen on the north side of the churchyard of Grey Friars, to the wonder of all beholders.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Col. Alexander Murchison,
President C. F and D. R. Nav. Company:

Dear Sir:—Some person kindly sent me a number of the Standard, containing a communication from you in reply to certain strictures in the Journal of this place, upon the management of the work under your charge, in which you represent me as having gone, as the Agent of the Stockholders in Wilmington, to Haywood "for the avowed purpose of ejecting from the Board a gentleman who is as much acquainted with the River as any man on it, for the reason he was supposed to be opposed to Mr. Douglas."—Now, how you could arrive at such a conclusion is more than I can imagine. You certainly could draw no such inference from any acts of mine; for I voted for the gentleman referred to for a Director, of my own free will and accord, and without solicitation from any quarter; neither would anything which I said during my trip to, or stay at Haywood, on that occasion, warrant such an assertion as you make, for I spoke more freely to you than to any one else about that gentleman. You cannot have forgotten the circumstance, and I should hardly think the substance of my remarks, which were, that I had been informed that he was so opposed to Mr. Douglas that he had declared he would not serve on the Board of Directors if Douglas was retained in the Company's employ, and that if such was the case I might be under the necessity of opposing him, for that the Wilmington Stockholders had more confidence in Mr. Douglas than in any person connected with the work, and that I should consider myself as instructed to defend and support him against attacks, come from what quarter they might; to which you replied it was an entire mistake, that he was very friendly towards Mr. Douglas. I expresed my gratification at learning that such was the case, as it releaved me from an embarrassing position, the nature of which you understood, but which had no reference to ejecting him from the Directory; on the contrary, though I did not say so, I thought and still think it would have been better for the Company if he had been chosen President in the outset.

Again, I prepared and advocated the resolutions introduced by me in the Stockholders' meeting, as a compromise to satisfy many who were disposed to vote against him on the ground, as alleged, of some interfering with the engineer in the prosecution of his plans after they had been adopted by the Board. From whence, then, could you have drawn inferences to warrant you in thrusting a private individual before the public, for you had as well given my name as make such reference as fully identified me. I am the more amazed at this, not only being dragged before the public without my consent, but being placed in a false position at that, because it was wholly unnecessary to establish your position that the Wilmington Stockholders desired to have Mr. Douglass retained as Chief Engineer, having confidence in his skill and experience in that kind of work; and you might have added, without fear of contradiction, that they still believe that, if his plans had been faithfully executed, and the work on Deep River had been let, as it should have been, to the company that offered to take it at the Engineer's estimate and complete it by the 1st of August, 1856, and wait for their pay till the work was completed, it would have been better for the Company by more than seven times the seven thousand dollars you imagine you have saved the Company by letting it out to other parties.

Yours, &c., JOHN McRAE.

For the Journal.

Raleigh, Dec. 25, 1856.

A pause having occurred in the Legislative proceedings, it may not be uninteresting to give a sketch of how matters stand among the assembled wisdom of the State. Your correspondent does not pretend to have any exclusive source of information, or to see further "into a millstone" than anybody else—He only gives shape and substance to those rumors which, "light as gossamer," float around the lobbies of the capitol. Let them pass for what they are worth.

The Know-Nothing minority seem determined to make the most of their supposed exemption from responsibility. It is quite refreshing to see the alacrity with which they rally to the support of every measure which demands aid from the public treasury, whether it appears as a two million Railroad bill, or as a reckless experiment upon public credit, in the shape of a Bank, founded upon depreciated Railroad stock. "All is fish that comes to their nets." If these measures turn out well, they will be clamorous in appropriating all the credit to themselves; if evil results from them, the Democracy must "foot the bills," as these self-styled "Americans" are in the minority. Thus, as a party, they may endeavor to skulk from responsibility, forgetting that as individuals they must account to their constituents for every vote recorded in the journals of the General Assembly.

The subjects which at present almost exclusively occupy the attention of our legislators are internal improvements and chartering Banks. Of the former class, the bill granting aid to the Fayetteville and Western Railroad and the Cape Fear and Deep River improvements are the most prominent. The friends of the former measure were indefatigable in their exertions, but were defeated by *one* on a test vote.—This was unexpected, as all parties were agreed upon the necessity of having an outlet for the mineral wealth of the coal fields, while repeated applications of the Deep River Company to the treasury, has created a prejudice against that important improvement, and seemed to leave a clear field for the Railroad. But the proposal to run a railroad eighty miles, parallel with the N. C. Railroad, and tapping it about Lexington, alarmed those interested in that great State work, and turned their attention to the practicability of the river route, which would effect the object proposed by the Railroad—an outlet for the products of the Deep River valley—without coming into an injurious competition with the N. C. Railroad. Hence the almost unanimous appointment of Major Gwynn to inspect and report immediately upon the present state and future prospects of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement. The friends of the river are sanguine in their hopes of a highly favorable report from that eminent engineer. If these hopes are realized, the Railroad will scarcely receive the sanction of the General Assembly, while liberal aid will be given to complete the river improvements, in which case Wilmington will, at an early day, become the depot from whence the Northern markets will be supplied with N. C. bituminous coal.

There is much sympathy expressed for Fayetteville, but a stern sense of what is due to the State at large, prevent many from supporting the projected Railroad.

Another measure, which is occasionally discussed, is a branch railroad from the coal fields to the nearest point (about 25 miles) of the N. C. Railroad, and thus give another outlet to the "black diamond," by way of Raleigh to Norfolk, which would add considerably to the revenue derived from the N. C. road.—Thus the matter stands at present. But one thing is certain—Wilmington will become the centre of a trade which has built large cities and towns innumerable in Pennsylvania, and made colossal fortunes for those persons who engaged early in it with energy and spirit. A word upon Bank prospects another time.

LEBO.

For the Journal.

A public meeting of the citizens of the village of Long Creek, was held according to previous notice on the 22d of Dec., 1856, to hear the report of the committee on incorporating the place.

John Larkins, Esq., was called to the Chair, and James P. Moore, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The committee, viz: Dr. Satchwell, E. L. Miller and John Larkins, reported such an act of incorporation as in their opinion is called for, and such as they believed public opinion would sustain.

It was adopted by the meeting, and recommended for passage by the present Legislature, and ordered to be sent on to our representatives in the Legislature from this county.

On motion of Dr. Satchwell, it was

Resolved, That in view of the character and services of General Alexander Lillington, it is proper and patriotic that our town should in future bear the name of "Lillington" in preference to that of Eolia.

Resolved further, That our Representatives in the General Assembly be requested to use their exertions to have Long Creek incorporated in the name of Lillington, a name dear to the people of New Hanover and the Cape Fear region.

It was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal and Herald. JOHN LARKINS, Chairman.

James P. Moore, Sec'y.

For Liberia.—The ship Mary Caroline Stevens, Capt. W. B. Daniels, of Baltimore, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday, bound to different ports in Liberia. She has on board about 50 emigrants and will take about 150 more at Norfolk.

Recruits for Walker.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Journal writes from on board the steamship Texas as follows:

"Expecting to arrive at Greytown during the day, I attempt to write in a rolling sea. We left N. York on Saturday, the 22d ult., and anchored off Staten Island until the morning of the 23d, when we went to sea, the weather being as favorable as any one could desire and so continued for a week, until we reached the Caribian sea, when we had very boisterous weather. We have about five hundred passengers, among whom are near one hundred recruits for Walker. One of the latter was buried at sea on Monday, having been found dead in his berth in the steerage. There has been a great deal of sea sickness on board. A large number of women and children, who are among the passengers, have suffered severely. The captain anticipates trouble on the Isthmus, and is preparing for the contingency of a run to Aspinwall."

Descendants of the Cromwells.—A correspondent of the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman writes as follows:—Some days since I saw a paragraph in the Statesman stating that the name Oliver Cromwell, is among those who have deserted the brave Walker in Nicaragua. Oliver Cromwell! That name so potent and conspicuous in English history! The Cromwells still live—the line of Oliver in direct descent from the veritable Oliver that drove out the "Rump Parliament," "in the name of God and the good people of England," still lives! A part of the family lives in Clay county, Indiana. They are farmers, rather above mediocrity in their vicinity; intelligent, and in full possession of the family history, they still keep up the name of Oliver in every family. Oliver Cromwell V., now lies in the cemetery at Bowling Green. He died there an aged, respected and vaenerated citizen of Clay County, in 1855. If France did not find the missing Dauphin in Ebenezer Williams, England can find her Cromwell in the Hoosier State.

The River.—We copy the following from the Alexandria Gazette of yesterday morning:

"The river above and opposite this place was again frozen over on Sunday night. The steamer for Aquia-creek made her way down yesterday morning however, without much difficulty, and the steamboats Columbia, from Baltimore, arrived yesterday morning. She got to Fort Washington on Sunday night and remained there until the Aquia-creek boat passed yesterday morning, when she took advantage of the track made in the ice and came up. The steamboat between this place and Washington were unable to run. There was very little ice below the fort: and with a proper boat, it is thought, navigation to this city could be kept open during the winter, unless we should have a similar 'spell, to the one experienced last winter. The need of a good ice-boat is very much felt, and its advantages would be very great to the commercial and to all classes of our citizens."

Health of Dr. Kane.—Under date of the 3d instant, a correspondent of the New York Herald, at St. Thomas, writes as follows:

"Probably it will be of interest to you to know that Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, has arrived at this retired little island. He arrived last night in the packet steamer from Europe, on his way to the island to Cuba. His health appears greatly impaired. He caught a severe cold in Europe, and looks as if he was suffering from consumption. Dr. Kane remains here a fortnight; then will proceed to Havana. He has been kindly received by all our resident Americans. It is to be hoped that the change of climate will be of benefit to his health."

A Daughter to Her Father.—We do not recollect ever to to have seen a more eloquent and tender expression of filial love than is contained in the following short paragraph:

Julia Webster Appleton, the daughter of Daniel Webster, in a letter adressed to her father sixteen years ago, thus appealed to him on an occasion of his sickness to return to private life: "What is the whole country to your family, when weighed in the balance with one hour of sickness or anxiety which it causes you? I am no great patriot; I do not love Rome better than Cæsar; the advancement of party better than my own dear father."

The Tehuantepec Route.—After alluding to the action of the Southern Commercial Convention in regard to the Tehuantepec route, the New Orleans Picayune of the 15th says:

"The last accounts from the Isthmus state that the work was progressing rapidly, and no doubt was entertained of its completion by the 15th proximo.—This, moreover, was before the contractors knew of the reinforcement of labor lately despatched. From Mexico we learn that influential parties have expressed the strongest interest in the undertaking; and, although previously some opposition existed in prominent quarters, it has altogether given way before the certainty of success. It is not at all unlikely that certain Mexican capitalists will be prepared at a very early moment to take advantage of the opening of this new route, in the establishment of commercial agencies both on the Atlantic and Pacific sides."

NEGROES.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to accommodate all NEGROES